

the
NUMISMATIST



American Numismatic
Association

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August
1950

1950 Booker T. Washington Memorial Half Dollars

Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco Mints

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Brilliant uncirculated, all five sets \$30.00

Single sets, all sent postpaid, as follows:

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Similar set, housed in royal purple plastic holder (holder alone 3.75)..... 19.85
\$20 Gold coins, dates of our selection, fine to V. fine, each \$43.85; five or more, each..... 42.85
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\$5 Liberty Head gold coins, dates of our selection, very fine or better, each \$12.35; five or more, each..... 11.85
1949 Mint sets, A-1 brilliant unc. "P" \$1.35; "D" \$1.40; "S" \$1.40; all 3.... 4.00
The above sets, not quite A-1 select coins, each \$1.20; all 3..... 3.45
1949-S Nickels, brilliant unc. While our limited supply lasts (sorry, limit 1), each..... .20
1949 Half Dollars, brilliant unc. "P" 75c; "D" 85c; "S" \$1.00; the set..... 2.50
1931-S Lincoln Cents, brilliant unc., each \$1.50, ten for \$10.00; roll of 50 (3 rolls for \$125.00)..... 45.00

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National Bank Notes, First Charter: \$1 @ \$12.50; \$2 @ \$29.00; \$5 @ \$18.00; \$10 @ \$27.50; \$20 @ \$50.00; \$50 @ \$150.00; \$100 @ \$225.00. Send List of other scarce Notes for our offer.

BEBEE STAMP & COIN COMPANY

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1180 East 63rd Street

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SIXTY-THIRD YEAR OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

PROPAGANDA NOTES OF WORLD WAR II

By WILBUR E. DANIEL, Seattle, Washington

Collectors of Military and Occupation notes realize that money is an important weapon in the conduct of a war. An interesting phase of the use of money in war areas is its use for propaganda purposes. The collector of notes of World War II will find several examples of such use of money in the Southwest Pacific area. The exact manner in which they were used is difficult to learn as official sources do not disclose such information. That, at least, is the policy to date. Word-of-mouth reports and a study of the notes indicate their probable use with a fair degree of accuracy.

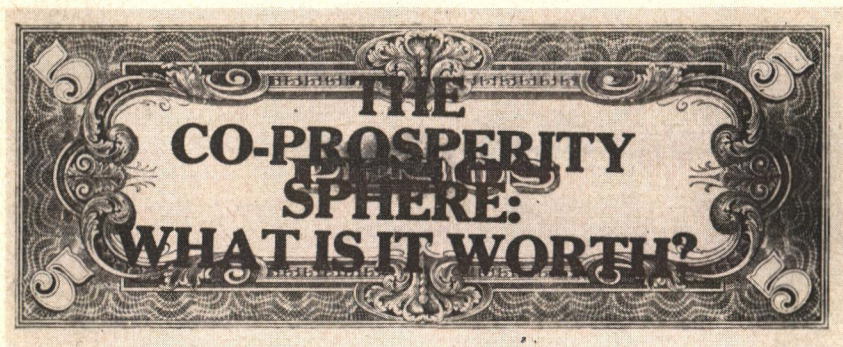


Figure 1

An examination of the Pesos notes issued by the Japanese for use in the Philippines has disclosed that some specimens carry an overprint in red on the reverse: THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE: WHAT IS IT WORTH? (Figure 1) The Five Pesos and the One Peso notes with this overprint have been encountered by the writer. It is reported that U. S. forces captured supplies of these notes, overprinted them, and distributed them in areas still under control of the Japanese.

Another example is to be found in the Pound-Shilling notes issued by the Japanese for use in Borneo, Sarawak, and such other Southwest Pa-

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Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

cific Islands as were accustomed to the use of British currency. On the reverse of some notes of this series will be found a small overprint in red: REPLICA. (Figures 2, 3, 4) The notes which carry this overprint appear to be rather poor counterfeits of the Japanese printed notes. Examples of the One Pound, the One Shilling, and the ½ Shilling notes of this series with the overprint have been encountered. All seem to be the poor quality counterfeit and not an overprint on the genuine Japanese printed note. No explanation has been heard by the writer as to the use of these notes or the purpose of issue.



Figure 5

One of the most interesting examples of the use of money for propaganda purposes is to be found in counterfeits of the Japanese 10 Yen note of the type used in the home islands during the war period. The obverse of this counterfeit is an excellent copy of the genuine note, the only deficiency being that the overprinted seal is in red on the genuine note but is in the same color as the background print on the counterfeit. (Figure 5) The reverse of the note carries a propaganda message. Three of these notes have been encountered by the writer with each note bearing a different number and propaganda message on the reverse. (Figures 6, 7, 8) Obverses are the same.

No. 2009 (Figure 6)

Y 5000

Use this money for your yearly contribution. The military clique is squandering your taxes in a most wasteful manner.

The military clique are spending Y5000 per person for this war.

If the war is prolonged, for even one day, the military clique will waste more of your money.

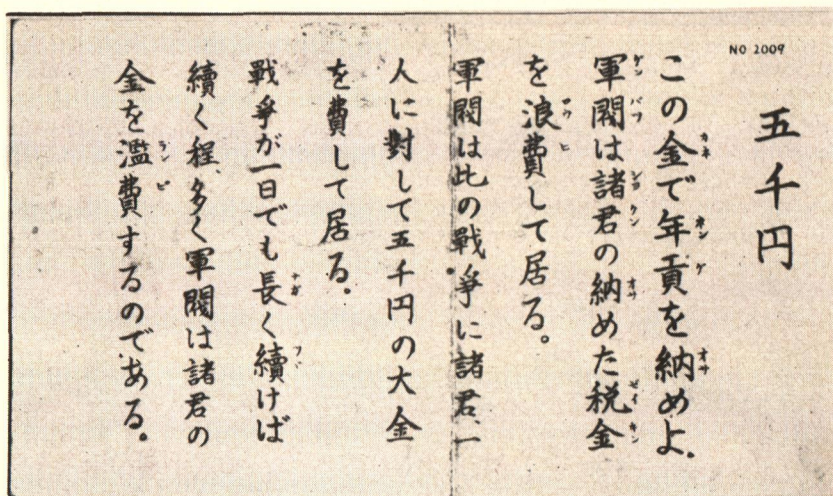


Figure 6

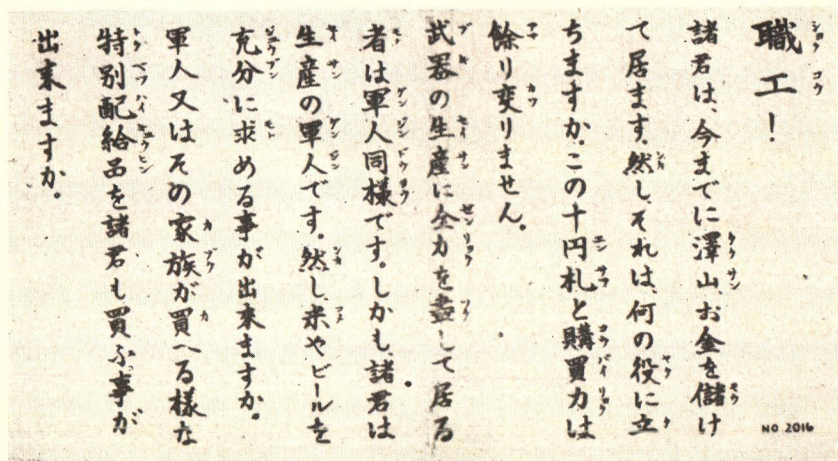


Figure 7

No. 2016 (Figure 7)

Workers!

Up to now you have been earning a great deal. But what does this amount to? Your purchasing power of this ¥10 has become less. You who are using all of your strength to produce weapons of war are also soldiers. You are military men in production. But can you buy the rice and beer that the soldiers can? Are you able to purchase special allotments (rations) that the soldiers and their families can get?

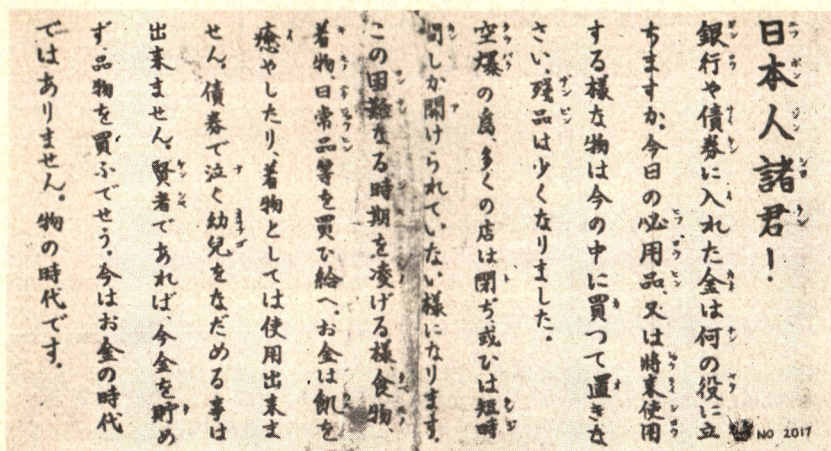


Figure 8

No. 2017 (Figure 8)

To the Japanese People!

To what use can the money and bonds in the banks be put? Buy now the things you need today or will need in the future. Supplies are running short.

Because of the bombing, many shops are closed, or are open for a short time only. In order to withstand these difficult times, buy food, clothing, and daily necessities. Money cannot stave off hunger, nor can it be used for clothing, and savings bonds cannot comfort a crying child. If you are a wise man, you will not save your money, but will buy goods. Now is not the time of money, now is the time for things (goods).

It is supposed that these counterfeit notes were prepared in Hawaii for dropping over the home islands of Japan. From the numbers which appear on the three notes illustrated it would appear that there may have been a series of considerable number prepared.

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BILL S.3792 FOR COMMEMORATIVE 25-CENT PIECE

The Bill to authorize the coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling was introduced in the Senate on June 19, by Senators Lodge and Saltonstall of Massachusetts. The number of the Bill is S. 3792 and it is substantially the same as the H. R. 8542, published on page 422 of the July issue of *The Numismatist*.

Henry Schuhmacher, Chairman
11 South Fairview Street,
Roslindale, Boston 31, Mass.

U.S.S.R. ARMY OCCUPATION NOTE

By **WILBUR E. DANIEL**, Seattle, Washington

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Collectors of the Military and Occupation notes of World War II have found the Russian issues among the more difficult to obtain in the United States. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that most of the notes which we find available have been brought home by returned service men. Our service men with few exceptions did not enter territory occupied by the Russians.

One of the most interesting notes in the collection of the writer was obtained in 1946 from a foreign representative of one of the weekly news magazines. It was reported by him to have been acquired from an officer of the U. S. Army in Shanghai. Incidentally, he had two copies of the note, one of which carried several autographs. He kept the autographed copy.

The note is of the ten dollar denomination and is printed in red on the heavy, good quality paper usually used for the Russian notes. It is 6 inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The following translation was obtained by the writer from a Chinese who is a member of the Staff of the University of Washington.



Obverse

Russian Red Army Headquarters

\$10.00

Must be used for all payments



Reverse

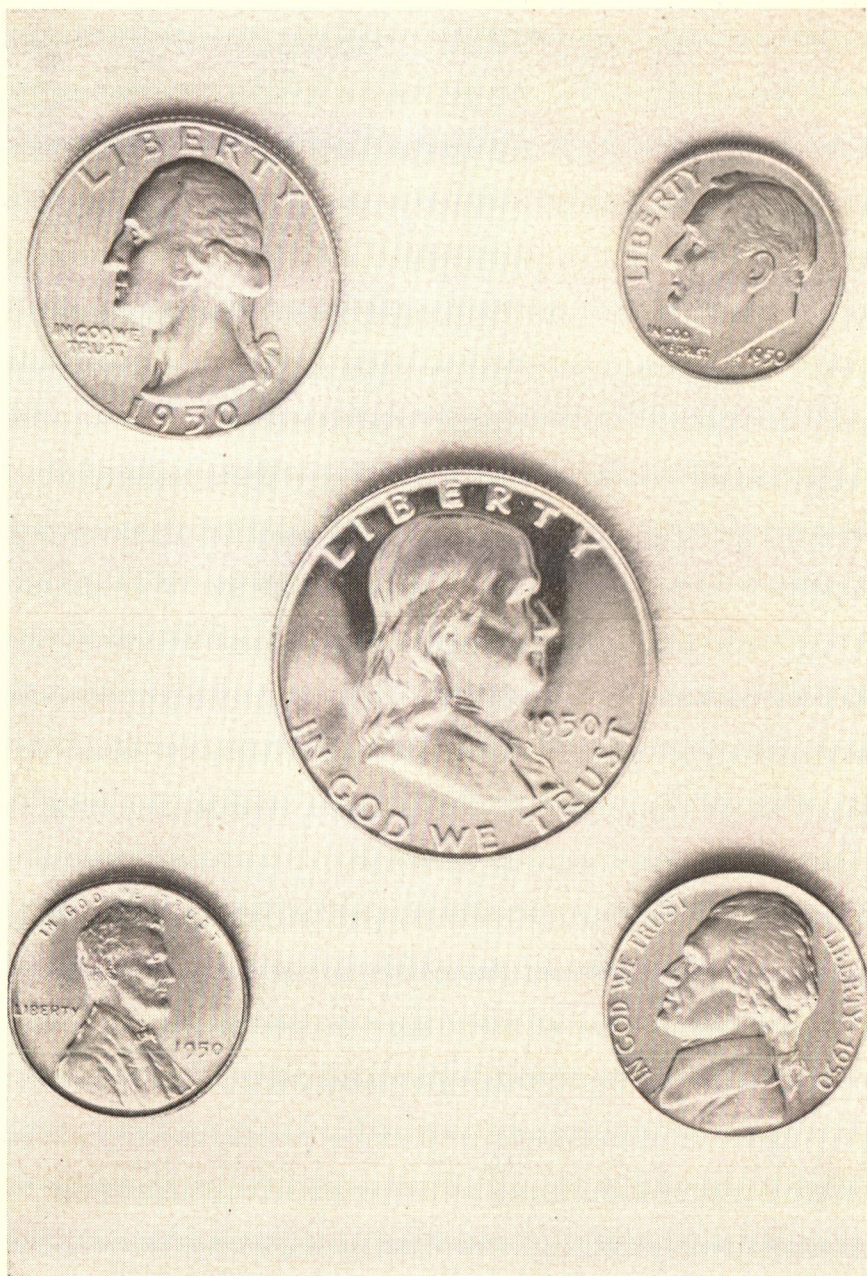
\$10.00

Heavy punishment by war court
for counterfeiting

PROOF COINS NOW ON SALE AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Proof coins will be placed on sale beginning July 17, 1950. They will be available in sets only, consisting of the 1-cent, 5-cent, 10-cent, 25-cent, and 50-cent pieces. The price, \$2.10 per set, includes postage and is the same regardless of whether the coins are purchased by mail or over the counter and whether bought singly or in large quantities. The face value of the set is 91 cents. The difference between that amount and the selling price of \$2.10 covers the special work which is required for proofing the coins and for postage.

The legislation which permitted the Mint to resume the manufacture of proof coins was passed on May 10, 1950. There are on hand approximately 10,000 sets. According to present plans, once the volume of requests has resumed normal proportions there will be no limit to the number of sets an individual may purchase. However, in order to insure everyone an equal opportunity, and also in order to enable the Mint to keep pace with the heavy demand anticipated, a temporary restriction of five sets per person has been put into effect. Those desiring to obtain proof coin sets should send their remittances to the United States Mint, 16th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia 30, Pa. Only money orders and postal notes will be accepted on orders, and these should be made payable to the United States Mint, Philadelphia.



OBVERSES OF OUR PROOF COINS OF 1950



REVERSES OF OUR PROOF COINS OF 1950

These beautiful photographs of our 1950 proof coins were taken by Leonard A. Webb, official photographer of the United States Coast Guard.



OFFICIALS INSPECT FIRST PROOF COINS OF 1950

Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, examine the first U. S. proof coins struck since 1942. Sets were placed on sale July 17, at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, at \$2.10 each which includes postage. Orders must be accompanied by money orders or postal notes. The Mint cannot accept checks.

Leonard A. Webb
Official Coast Guard Photo

THE DATING OF THE SHEKEL

By J. U. GILLESPIE, New Smyrna Beach, Florida

That disagreements between numismatists from time to time reach the pages of our leading periodicals is a healthy sign for our science. It indicates that continued deep thought is still being given to the outstanding problems in numismatics and it stimulates progress therein. This is commendable but sometimes we are prone to become a little too dogmatic in our conclusions. An apt illustration of this is the article in the September *Numismatist* by Leo Kaufmann on the dating of the Jewish Shekels followed by another article on the same subject by him in Seaby's October *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, the latter being in answer to Wolf Wirgin's article which appeared in the *Bulletin* some months ago.

Mr. Kaufmann closes his article in *The Numismatist* with the statement that "the chronological attribution of the silver shekels should be considered as definitely settled." Ex cathedra, obiter dicta! Pax vobiscum! Requiescat in pace!

Marshalling a list of the names of eminent numismatists who contend that the shekels should be dated as of the First Revolt, 66-78 A.D., settles nothing. As against Sukenik, Reifenberg, Ewald, Schuerer, Hill, Pick and Romanoff, in favor of the First Revolt, we may pose Eckhel, Head, Merzbacher, Cavedoni, Levy, Reichardt, Reinach, Lenormant, Six, Von Sallet, Lane-Poole, Gardner, Babelon, MacDonald, Rogers and Madden. Although Reinach first favored the later date, in his English translation of "Jewish Coins" he assigned the shekels to the Maccabean period. Hill, although he subsequently accepted the Revolt as the date of the shekels, had previously in his "*Historical Greek Coins*" given them to the Maccabean era and says:

"The fact is, that we must not attempt to date these shekels by comparison with others. They are like nothing else in the world. They are as different from any other coins as are the Persian darics and sigli."

We may dismiss the matter of epigraphy at the very beginning of this article, a point upon which Kaufmann relies so strongly in his argument, by a quotation from Reifenberg himself:

"He (Schuerer) tries to show, but only with regard to the letter 'aleph' 'beth,' 'he' and 'waw,' that if Jewish coins be arranged in the probable sequence of epigraphic development, the shekels could best be placed in the period of the First Revolt. This is surely not correct as far as the letter 'he' is concerned. There are many coins of John Hyrcanus with the same form of 'he' which we find on the shekels (cf. No. 18a). As we have pointed out before, the ancient script was still used for coinage and similar special purposes, although the so-called square script had already come into general use. One should therefore speak not of an epigraphic development but only of an imitation of earlier forms. There is, in fact, a close epigraphic resemblance between these shekels and inscriptions of the 8th to 6th centuries B. C."

As a matter of fact, if we place a representative selection of Jewish coins in order from the early Maccabean period to the end of the Second Revolt we are obliged to note a number of resemblances and differences in the style of the lettering, resemblances which disappear only to reappear again later on, and differences which overlap each other and which reappear again and again during the series. Also, the shape of

the letters which appear on the shekels is common to other Greek coins of the second century, i.e. heavy and rounded lines. On this point we can again call attention to Hill's statement about the shekels.

Apparently after thoroughly considering all arguments pro and con which had appeared in earlier numismatic works, Reifenberg himself had first inclined to favor the earlier date but he changed his opinion upon the discovery of the hoard described by him in Volume 19 of the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, Nos. 3 and 4 (1944) and in his recent monograph. Except for the two hoards described by Reifenberg and Sukenik respectively the evidence from the shekels and the historical references which bear on the circumstances under which they were issued remain as they were before these discoveries.

We respectfully submit that evidence from coin hoards on a matter of this kind cannot be accepted as conclusive. In the first place it is admitted that the archeological evidence connected with the Reifenberg hoard is lacking as pointed out by Wirgin. Secondly, Noe in his *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*, Second Edition, lists at least twenty which include issues struck over a period of at least 200 years. Thirdly, if the shekels were issued during the time of the Maccabees which was the last golden age of Israel, it would not be surprising if they were treasured as mementoes by the Jews during the entire period from the time of the Maccabees to and including that of the Second Revolt and there is nothing remarkable therefore to find them in company with Tyrian tetradrachms of the first century.

The evidence from the coins themselves is entirely circumstantial:

- (a) Epigraphy: It can be argued both ways.
- (b) Comparison of the style, fabric and type of the coins themselves: This is far from conclusive. Again, if we take a representative collection of Hebrew coins and place the shekels side by side with the other coins which are admittedly of the First Revolt, we are struck by several important facts. This test is one which is difficult of explanation and is more apparent from an actual visual examination. At any rate, by this test, we can see that the shekels differ widely from the copper coins of the First Revolt. The latter are of flat fabric with beveled edges, irregular in shape and quite crude, whereas the former are mainly circular with well-rounded edges and some of them of very excellent workmanship. The chalice is an entirely different artistic conception from the amphora. Furthermore, among the coins of the First Revolt is the small silver quarter shekel shown in Rogers Plate III, No. 14, from the Hamberger Collection now in the British Museum, concerning which Rogers says:

"The mint that turned them (the shekels) out was incapable of such a poor piece of work as this coin, which in point of style and fabric is poles apart from them."

Now, if on the other hand we place the shekels immediately preceding the bronze coins of the Maccabees the eye is struck with strong resemblances. Some letters differ but most of them are the same form; the fabric of the shekels is identical with that of the bronze issues of Simon Maccabaeus and the chalices

seem to come even from the hand of the same artist. I feel that so far as comparison is concerned no better test can be made than that by the eye.

- (c) There is a gradual development in the art of the coinage at the Jewish mint from the time of John Hyrcanus up to the time of the First Revolt: This is fallacious. At the time of the Maccabees various types of Greek coins, probably mainly Syrian, circulated in Judea. So far as art and workmanship are concerned these coins would have been excellent guides for the die sinkers of the Jewish mint to follow and it cannot be argued that at that time there were no artisans in Jerusalem capable of producing coins such as the shekels. On the contrary it can well be argued that after the time of the Maccabees troubles in Judea continually increased and it would become more difficult each year for the Jewish mint to produce coins such as the shekel. After Simon Maccabaeus, Judea never enjoyed a peace which would encourage artistic progress. In fact, in all the Greek world art was on the decline steadily from 300 B.C. to the fall of Rome.
- (d) Simon's name does not appear on the shekels: True, but Simon was never declared king nor invested with that title. It would have bordered on sacrilege for him to have placed his name on the coins, but the symbolism of the shekels can definitely be connected with Simon. Rogers argues that Simon's surname, "Thasi," i.e. "a burst of spring," is symbolized by the flower placed on the shekels and that since he was not of priestly rank he therefore adopted another symbol of the priestly rank in placing the chalice on the coins.
- (e) That the kings of Syria at the time of Simon would hardly have allowed a vassal state to issue silver coins: This is in flat contradiction to the rescript of Antiochus VII which unqualifiedly gave Simon that right and the grant was not restricted to the issue of copper. The text of that part of the rescript is: "I give thee leave also to coin money for thy country with thine own stamp." Besides that, Syrian vassal states did issue silver. See Head's *Hist. Num.* Second Edition, page 774, referring to dated autonomous issues of Byblus, Marathus, Aradus, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyre, Ace and Ascalon. Furthermore, at the time of Simon's rule the position of Antiochus was none too secure and he needed the help that Simon was able to and did give him even though shortly after the issuance of his famous rescript he broke the peace with the Jews and invaded Judea. In fact, Antiochus did not start his war with Simon until his tenure of the Syrian throne was secure. Although the war with Antiochus continued into the reign of John Hyrcanus, yet in the beginning Simon at first took the field but soon committed his armies to his sons, Judas and John, who defeated the Syrians and put Antiochus' general Cendebeus to flight. It is evident from a careful reading both of the Book of the Maccabees and of Josephus that Simon actually was quite secure in his power in Judea and we can well conclude that having once acted

under Antiochus' grant and issued silver coins he would be too proud to surrender that right and to cease their emission. That the conditions in Judea were such as would have permitted Simon to strike coins during his entire reign is graphically pictured in Maccabees I, 14, v. 4 to 15:

"And all the land of Judea was at rest . . . and he enlarged the bounds of his nation . . . and every man tilled his land with peace and the land . . . yielded her increase; . . . the ancient men sat all in the streets and treated together of the good things of the land and the young men put on them glory and the robes of war . . . he made peace in the land and Israel rejoiced with great joy . . . and every man sat under his vine, and under his fig tree, and there was none to make them afraid . . . there was none left in the land to fight against them . . . and he strengthened all those of his people that were brought low, and he sought the law, and took away every unjust and wicked man . . . he glorified the sanctuary, and multiplied the vessels of the holy places."

He could easily have continued striking shekels with impunity and in defiance of Antiochus because he was one of the most courageous figures in Jewish history and never at any time surrendered his own personal views toward the honor, integrity and power of Judea as a nation.

- (f) The extreme rarity of the shekels of the fifth year is due to the conditions prevailing during the siege of Jerusalem: This argument amounts to nothing because similar conditions existed at the end of Simon's rule and at the beginning of that of John Hyrcanus. The War with Syria was progressing adversely to the Jews and conditions then were unfavorable for the production of any extensive coinage.
- (g) In order to answer the argument based on the similarity of the shekels to Simon's bronze coins, Prof. Pick in his article in *The Numismatic Review* rejects the opinion that any coins were issued by Simon and also assigns the bronze of the year 4 to the First Revolt. This is contrary to the judgment of almost all numismatists and is so revolutionary as to upset the entire basis of Jewish numismatics. If Prof. Pick's position is correct then John Hyrcanus' coins of 129 B.C. would be the first Jewish coinage, which, in the light of Antiochus' rescript would be most difficult to explain. We doubt whether Hyrcanus would have had the temerity to institute the Jewish coinage without the example of Simon to follow. Furthermore on one of Simon's bronze coins is an elephant countermark. See Madden page 72, and BMC, "Palestine," Plate XX, #15. The elephant is a symbol commonly found on the Syrian coinage and the presence of the elephant countermark on this coin is almost conclusive evidence that the bronze piece upon which it is struck was of the period of the second century, B.C. In addition to these arguments the chalice on the reverse side of Simon's bronze quarter (shekel?) is almost identical with the chalice shown on the shekels and none of the shekels resemble in any respect either the silver quarter shekel of the First Revolt above referred to nor the copper issues of the Revolt. Prof. Pick interprets the inscriptions on the bronzes of Simon to mean "one-half and one-quarter shekel" but the inscriptions them-

selves are simply one-half" and "one-quarter" and do not read one-quarter or one-half of any value. To imply the words "of a shekel" is not valid. They were manifestly a minor coinage and could have represented a different unit than the shekels. MacDonald considered these bronzes to be a token coinage and so the matter of their intrinsic value with respect to the silver values is no argument anyway.

As to the other inscription, Prof. Pick reads "ligeulat Zijon" and translates it to mean "hope of delivery of Zion during the coming year," and therefore decides that since it expresses a hope of delivery to be yet achieved the coins cannot belong to an era such as the Maccabean wherein delivery had already been achieved. We, however, prefer Rogers' reading and interpretation: "'lige' ullath Zion," i.e. of the redemption of Zion. The genitive case reading means that the redemption of Zion was something which had been achieved, and not necessarily was a mere hope in the future. It is far more consistent to interpret these inscriptions "in the fourth year one-half" and "in the fourth year one-quarter" as applying to the fourth year of Simon Maccabaeus and to couple that interpretation with the other inscription "of the redemption of Zion."

This involves a study of the copper coins dated 2 and 3 bearing an amphora and unqualifiedly assigned to the First Revolt by all authorities including Prof. Pick. Not only do these amphora coins differ widely in style and fabric from the shekels and the Maccabean bronzes but there is no apparent reason why the Jews after inscribing their coins for 2 years with the words "deliverance of Zion" would suddenly change in the fourth year and write on their money "hope for redemption of Zion." During most of the fourth year of the revolt conditions were not much different than they were in the third year and it was not until the latter part of the fourth year of the revolt that Titus appeared before Jerusalem. In fact, in January of 69 the war was suspended and the Romans left the Jews to carry on their factional strife within the city. So, in the fourth year there was more than the mere hope of deliverance. All this leads to a conclusion that the silver quarter shekel and the amphora coins are in no way compatible with the shekels and the Maccabean bronzes and must be assigned to different periods on the basis of style, fabric, lettering and inscription.

- (h) Some authorities refer to the "archaic" aspects of the shekels. However they could well be deliberately archaic. A parallel example would be the archaic style of the tetradrachm of Athens. The lettering is in the old Hebrew character and resembles that found in inscriptions of the eighth and seventh century B.C. (Madden Pl. II, page 42, Col. 14). So if the lettering is deliberately of an ancient type it may well be that the style of the coins is deliberately archaic.

Some substantial evidence exists in favor of the earlier dating:

- (a) Not a single specimen of the shekel series has ever been found

struck on a Roman coin. This is of importance when we consider the fact that many of the silver coins of the Second Revolt were struck on Roman denarii. The custom of restriking was common in the ancient world and if the shekels are to be dated as of the First Revolt they would be in what are classed as "insurgent" or "siege" issues. We would indeed expect to find siege coins overstruck on Tyrian or Roman coinage.

- (b) At the time of the Maccabees, the Jews were violently opposed to any Greek ideas of religion, of political economy and even of art, whereas at the time of the Revolt this feeling had subsided. Rogers therefore points out that in the time of Simon Maccabaeus the Jews could not have issued coins of the broad flat fabric which characterizes the Syrian issues of the same period, and therefore the shekels are purposely different from any contemporary currency as well as being distinctive and nationalistic. The silver shekel which Madden classes with the First Revolt is of a broad fabric, and all of the shekels of the Second Revolt are of that style. All of the broad shekels are now given to the Second Revolt, however, hence we can base no argument on the type which Madden assigned to the First Revolt. Since the antagonism of the Jews to Greek ideas had materially weakened by the time of the Revolt, there would have been no reason on that score for the Jews to have adopted the Greek style of fabric if they were issuing silver coins at that time. That the shekels are so different in fabric is therefore of bearing in favor of the earlier dating.
- (c) Rogers argues that "it seems a gratuitous waste of record for the writer in I Macc. XV, 5-6, to state that 'Antiochus VII gave the Jews the right of coinage if they never used it or never used it to the full.'"

I feel that this is one of the strongest arguments on the record, and since Rogers' comments are so apt, we quote them in full:

"The Phoenician cities issued municipal coinage under the . . . Seleucid monarchs. As a mark of autonomy they promptly issued silver. Can it be doubted that the Jews did the same? If they were indeed less important, they were always more troublesome and curiously succeeded throughout their existence in obtaining more privileges than their neighbors from their masters. The right of striking copper would hardly be worth chronicling, nor does the literal translation of the original Greek necessitate Simon putting his own name on the money. "If the grant merely referred to a copper coinage, it is hard to see how the Hashmonean princes, who never obtained so full a measure of freedom as Simon did from Antiochus VII, ventured to issue any coins at all without a definite rescript permitting them to do so; and of such rescript there is no mention in history."

- (d) Hill in his *Historical Greek Coins* says:

"When it became necessary to strike silver money we have no reason to suppose that they would consciously adopt the exact method of the Gentiles. Rather would they endeavor to impart to their coinage a 'quite peculiar, a national character, as well in its exterior aspect as in its types and legends.'"

- (e) There are no known "necessity" issues which show such an unchanging quality for a period of almost five years as do the

shekels. We find no other necessity issue to compare with them in this respect. It is therefore a justifiable conclusion that they are not such an issue.

- (f) The number of extant specimens of the shekel compared with the rarity of the copper coins of the Revolt is difficult to explain if both issues are of that period. We would certainly expect to find the copper pieces plentiful and the silver rare, but the contrary is true. Ordinarily in times of stress, large quantities of copper coins are issued of token value only. If the Jews could have issued such a quantity of silver as the extant specimens indicate, how can we explain why there was no correspondingly large issue of copper?

Besides this, there are no copper coins of the "Years 4 and 5" attributed to the First Revolt. It is inconceivable that the Jews would have continued to issue silver during the 4th year without striking copper also. This fact warrants the deduction that the sole issues of the Revolt consisted of the coppers dated years 2 and 3 and a very limited silver one represented by the quarter shekel.

So much for what we may term the circumstantial evidence. We believe the strongest arguments are to be found in an analysis of the Books of Maccabees and Josephus' "Wars of the Jews."

In this connection, however, the chronology of events is of most importance because of the fact that the Revolt lasted barely four years while the dates of the shekel are as of years 1 to 5 inclusive, and it therefore becomes necessary to carefully examine the order of these events as well as their separate and several durations so that thereby we may determine whether the occurrences of that four year period could have permitted the issuance of coins with five dates.

Our first reference is Bell. Jud. Book II, C. XIV, 4:

"At the same time began the war, in the 12th year of the reign of Nero, and the 17th of the reign of Agrippa, in the month Artemesius (Jyar), (April-May)."

Since we will have frequent occasion to mention the names of the Jewish months, we insert the following table:

Hebrew names:	Syro-Macedonian names:	Roman names:
1. Nisan	Xanthicus	March-April
2. Jyar	Artemesius	April-May
3. Sivan	Daesius	May-June
4. Tamuz	Panemus	June-July
5. Ab	Lous	July-August
6. Elul or Eloul	Gorpieaus	August-September
7. Tisri	Hyperberetaeus	September-October
8. Marchesvan	Dius	October-November
9. Casleu	Appellaeus	November-December
10. Tebeth	Audynaesus	December-January
11. Shebat	Peritius	January-February
12. Adar	Dystrus	February-March

Veadar, or the second Adar intercalated.

So, since Nero began to reign in 54 A.D., the beginning as set by Josephus was the month of April-May of 66. But the actual happenings consisted of minor disturbances at Caesarea: obstruction of a passageway to the synagogue and the sacrifice of birds on an earthen vessel upside

down at the entrance of the synagogue by one of the seditious minded, which was a violation of the law and a pollution of the holy place and which resulted in a riot.

When those who were offended complained to Gessius Florus, the Roman Governor, he had them seized and cast into prison on a charge of carrying the books of the law out of Caesarea. "The citizens of Jerusalem . . . took this matter very ill, yet did they restrain their passion." (Book II, C. XIV, 6.) Nevertheless Florus, who was determined to persecute and harrass the Jews at every turn, "blew up the war into a flame," sent men to take seventeen talents out of the sacred treasure on a pure pretext, and proceeded with troops towards Jerusalem instead of quelling the disturbance in Caesarea. The citizens met him in a peaceable and submissive manner, but Florus heaped insults upon them and dispersed them with a cohort of cavalry. Entering Jerusalem, he set up quarters at the palace and on the following day demanded that the leaders of the mob be brought before him. He met pleas for clemency with directions to his soldiers to plunder the Upper Market Place, which was accomplished together with the slaughter of thirty-six hundred, including Jews of the Equestrian Order. On the 16th day of the same month, Bernice, sister of Agrippa, pleaded, bare-foot, for the people, but Florus only ignored her and proceeded to inflame the people by further cruelties and humiliations. Still they were "in no disposition for war" (Chap. XVI, 3), and desiring to have ambassadors sent to Nero they addressed themselves to King Agrippa.

In a famous oration set forth at length by Josephus, Agrippa urged submission to the Romans and patience with their trials. His counsels were followed until about the first week of the month Ab, July-August, when fresh disorders broke out. Certain fanatics assaulted a fortress called Masada, slew the Roman garrison, and took possession of it. Then Eleazer, the son of Ananias, the High Priest, persuaded the Temple authorities to receive no more gifts from foreigners. The conservative elements attempted to control matters, but without success. Though they succeeded in gaining the upper city (Mount Zion) the rebellious factions secured the lower city and the Temple, and set fire to the houses of Ananias and Bernice. Next the rabble assaulted the Tower of Antonia and on the 15th of the month Ab they took the garrison and fired the citadel. Arms were obtained from Herod's armory as Masada, the palace was attacked and on the 6th of the month Elul (August-September) some of the Romans who had tried to escape were slaughtered (Chap. XVII, 8). Next they killed the High Priest together with his brother Hezekiah and continued the seige of the towers. Meanwhile a fight broke out between Manahem, leader of one faction, and Eleazer which ended with the death of Manahem. Finally the towers fell and the Romans surrendered only to be put to the sword.

Cestius Gallus, the Roman General, then marched on Jerusalem, dispersed some forces of the insurgents on the way, entered the city and camped near the royal palace. A strong party of the Jews was in favor of opening the gates of the inner city to him, but were discovered and thrown over the walls. Cestius delayed making any serious attack upon the rebels, and finally without any apparent reason retired from the city. On the retreat his army was routed on the 8th of the month Dius (Marchesvan, or October-November, A.D. 66). Then many of the

most eminent men of the city fled from it, realizing that the revolt was too far gone for them to stop it. Book II, Chap. XX, 1.

Then, and then only, was there any real attempt made by the Jews themselves to set up a government within the city, and this, after a period of about six months of little more than unorganized and spontaneous popular outbursts during which the Jews were rent by dissensions among themselves.

"Joseph, the son of Gorion, and Ananus, the High Priest, were chosen governors of the city, and with a particular charge to repair the walls of the city; for they did not ordain Eleazer, the son of Simon to that office, although he had gotten into his possession the prey that they had taken from the Romans and the money they had taken from Cestius, together with a great part of the public treasures, because they saw he was of a tyrannical temper, and that his followers were, in their behavior, like guards about him. However, the want they were in of Eleazer's money, and the subtle tricks used by him, brought all so about that the people were circumvented, and submitted themselves to his authority in all public affairs." Besides this, they divided Judea up among military governors, one of whom was Josephus who was placed in charge of Galilee. Book II, Chap. XX, 1 to 4.

Josephus was then engaged for several months in Judea opposing Vespasian who had been sent by Nero to quell the Revolt. In the month of Jyar, a year after the beginning of the Revolt, we find Josephus at Jotapata, then under seige by Vespasian. Book III, C. VII, 3. In the following month, Trajan took Japha and in the same month the Samaritans on Mt. Gerizim were defeated, but Jotapata did not fall until the month Tamuz, July-August, when Josephus was obliged to surrender to Vespasian. From that time on his account of the war is as an observer from the Roman side. Book III, C. VII, 36. In Tamuz, Vespasian took Joppa. Chap. IX, 1.

During the next two years of the war Vespasian left Jerusalem mainly to the factions within it, while step by step he subdued the outlying sections of Judea. Then Nero died, was followed by Galba, Otho and Vitellius, and finally Vespasian was put forward by his troops as Emperor, whereupon he left Judea with Titus remaining to carry on the operations.

In the third year of the war in the month Nisan, March-April, one Simon, son of Giora, obtained control of most of the City. Book IV, C. IX, 12. By various intrigues, and a cunning use of such forces as he could command, he had become the leader of a strong faction. Of the two other factions within the city, one was still headed by Eleazer, who had secured the treasury, and the other by one John of Gischala who had been an enemy of Josephus at the outbreak of the war and who had fled to Jerusalem when Gischala surrendered to Titus. Because of their innate mistrust, jealousy and dissension it was impossible for the Jews to unite under any one of the three leaders.

Titus arrived before Jerusalem about six months before the end of the war and laid seige to it. The main events between the fall of Jotapata and the coming of Titus are omitted here because they have little bearing upon the question of the dating of the shekels. The chronology of the last six months, however, is of prime importance:

In the month Nisan of 70 A.D., Eleazer and his party opened the gates of the inner Temple for the people to worship there. Book V, Chap. II, 1. John of Gischala took advantage of this to gain entry for his followers, who then took the Temple, and destroyed Eleazer's faction. On the 14th day of Nisan, the Romans pitched their camp by the city and by the first day of the month Tamuz or in a space of three months the condition of the populace became desperate. Titus had drawn his lines so tightly that the encirclement of the city was complete and the Jews had no resources or supplies except those within the walls. Book V, Chap. XIII, 7. Children grabbed food from their fathers' mouths, so did mothers with their infants; houses where food was kept were broken open; old men were beaten to death; whole families perished; the streets were filled with the bodies of the dead; few were strong enough to bury the dead and many were so reduced that some expired while attempting to bury their own kin; six hundred thousand corpses were thrown out of the gates of the city. Such are some of the facts taken from Josephus' description of the siege.

On the 17th of Tamuz, Titus ordered his soldiers to attack the foundations of the tower of Antonia. By the 8th of the month Ab (Book VI, Chap. IV, 1,) Titus ordered battering rams to be brought against the walls of the inner Temple, so far had the Romans penetrated. On the 10th of the month Ab, the Temple of Jerusalem was taken and fired. By the 8th of the month Elul the occupation of the city was complete and most of it destroyed. Book IV, Chap. VIII, 5. The Revolt was crushed.

A comparison of the Maccabean period and of the Revolt is pertinent at this time. By this method we may first reach a conclusion as to which of the two eras shows those precise conditions which would have permitted or even favored the issuance of currency over a five year period. A conclusion on this point is unqualifiedly necessary. The conditions which must be found to have existed over a five year period or over parts of five successive years are four:

- (1) A responsible government or authority in the city possessed of enough silver to provide an issue of small currency.
- (2) Facts establishing an internal state of affairs under which currency could have been issued.
- (3) Reasons for the establishment and continuance of a new national currency.
- (4) Men in charge of the government of the type who would institute such currency system.

At the outset of our examination we are struck by the fact that Simon Maccabaeus' rule lasted for eight years, 143-135 B.C., that he received the grant to coin money in 140 or 139 B.C., and therefore that he had ample time even after the grant itself in which to have issued currency over a five year period. On the other hand the Revolt lasted less than five years, in fact, little over four.

Although Josephus states that the Revolt commenced in the month Jyar of 66 A.D., the second month of the Jewish year, and although the city was completely destroyed by the early part of the month Elul of the year 70, the sixth month of the Jewish year, we are obliged to eliminate certain months at the beginning and the end of the Revolt because at the beginning from Jyar to Marchesvan, the 8th month, no

government had been established, and because at the end from Jyar to Elul the horrors of the siege and the desperate straits both of the people and of the government of Jerusalem made it almost impossible for coins to have been issued. The preliminary disorders in Caesarea in Jyar of 66 had little effect in Jerusalem until the month Elul, because as Josephus states the city was still peaceful and the citizens were not disposed to war; even after Elul, what took place consisted of sporadic disorders although on a gradually increasing scale, and in all of that time there was still a powerful group of men in the city who so bitterly opposed the Revolt that when the situation finally got out of hand they had to flee the city for their lives and it was not until after these men had fled, that the government of the insurrection was set up, as stated by Josephus. Then, if we bear in mind the horrible conditions within the city during the last five or six months before it fell and the internecine strife between the three factions headed by Eleazer, Simon of Gorias and John of Gischala, the almost total failure of food and supplies and in fact everything, we must conclude that it would have been impossible for coins to have been issued during that part of the time. Eliminating these months from the beginning and the end, we have the following table showing those portions of the years 66 to 70 under which currency could have been issued:

- 66 Marchesvan to Tebeth, last month of the year 66.
- 67 Tebeth to Adar (last month of the Jewish year) and Adar to Tebeth, last month of the year 66.
- 68 Tebeth to Adar and Adar to Tebeth.
- 69 Tebeth to Adar and Adar to Tebeth.
- 70 Tebeth to Adar and Adar to Jyar, when the siege became desperate.

Instead of applying the revolt to our calendar years, let us apply its events to the Jewish calendar, and we have the following table:

1st year	Marchesvan to Adar	Five months
2nd year	Nisan to Adar	Twelve months
3rd year	Nisan to Adar	Twelve months
4th year	Nisan to Adar	Twelve months
5th year	Nisan to Jyar	Two months

A total of 3 years and 7 months! ! !

Madden was so impressed by these facts that, pg. 197, he says:

"4th year. From May, 69, to May 70. No coins were issued owing to the factions and the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. It eventually fell four months later."

In fact, basing his judgment upon the extreme rarity of the copper coins of the "year 3," he says:

"The factions had increased to such an extent from the commencement of January 69 that no more coins were issued after that date."

Now as to fact (1), the existence of a responsible government, etc.:

Between the month Jyar when the trouble broke out in Caesarea and Elul when the fortress of Masada was taken, there was certainly no Jewish government in existence which could have issued currency. Between Elul and Marchesvan matters were still in a formative stage and the Roman army under Cestius had not yet been defeated. As a

matter of fact, Cestius had been able to occupy part of Jerusalem before he made his surprising retreat. So we repeat that the coins could not have been issued before Marchesvan of 66. After Marchesvan until Adar, the last month of the Jewish year, or for about three months, there was such a government, i.e., that whereby Joseph, son of Gorion and Ananus, the High Priest were chosen governors. That bronze coins were issued to a limited extent is generally agreed. Rogers, pg. 40; Madden, pg. 206; Reinach, pg. 22; Hill Palestine, pg. XCIII, Reifenberg, pg. 58 (2d Ed.). That it had enough silver, which was in the possession of Eleazer is also true, because he had seized the booty from the Romans, had taken the Temple treasury and had plundered several of the citizens. But at the beginning the Jews could not have had a large supply of bullion or specie, as is evident from the speech of Agrippa, Bell. Jud. B. II, C. XVI, 4:

"And where are those treasurers which may be sufficient for your undertakings?"

Most significant, though, is the determination of which one of the factions or which leader could have instituted the coinage in the first place. That Eleazer is the only one is almost self-evident. He held the bulk of the treasure, Bell. Jud. B. II, C. XX, 3. His character and his part in the Revolt are consistent with this conclusion. Because he was of a tyrannical temper he was not made High Priest, and "the want they (the people) were in of Eleazer's money, and the subtle tricks used by him, brought all so about that the people were circumvented, and submitted themselves to his authority in all public affairs." In Book IV, Chapter IV, 1, Eleazer is referred to as "the most plausible man of them all, both in considering what was fit to be done and in the execution of what he had determined upon."

That Eleazer is the only one of the final three factions who could have INSTITUTED the coinage is further proved by the facts that Simon, son of Gorias, did not enter Jerusalem until the third year of the Revolt. Bell. Jud. B. IV, C. IX, 12, and John of Gischala did not enter it until after the fall of Gischala which in turn was after the fall of Gamala in September-October of the year 67. Bell. Jud. B. IV, C. I, 10, and B. IV, C. II, 1. Hence neither Simon nor John could have issued the shekel of the year 1, nor could Simon have issued that of the year 2, and it is most unlikely that John could have done so because all of that time Eleazer had the treasure, and if Eleazer instituted the coinage itself we can hardly believe that John would have issued similar coins of the years 2 and 3 along with Eleazer.

These facts have bearings also upon the question as to the issuance of the coins dated as of the year 5. As we have pointed out, it was in Nisan, March-April, and on the 14th day, of the year 70, the very beginning of the 5th year of the Revolt, 70 A.D., that Eleazer and his party opened the gates of the Temple and admitted the people to worship, and that John of Gischala used this as a means of gaining entry to that part of the city held by Eleazer, practically destroyed his party and obtained full control of the Temple, thus reducing the factions to two, that headed by John and that headed by Simon. B.V., C. III, 1. Madden states that Eleazer was assassinated, which is probably true. Pg. 191. John's situation by this time was far from favorable. B. V., C. XIII, 6:

"When he could no longer plunder the people, he . . . melted down many of the sacred utensils."

If Eleazer issued the coins of the year 5, they were struck in the first week or two of the last year. In fact, if the shekels of the fifth year are of the Revolt at all they must have been issued by John or Simon, and if by John they must have been coined from the metal of the sacred vessels and such other silver as composed what was left of the Temple treasury. But, of the few copper coins of the First Revolt, all are prior to the year 4, unless certain rare copper coins are to be attributed to that year. At any rate there are no coppers of the year 5. Further, no coins are known bearing the name of John. There are coins bearing the names of Eleazer and Simon, which Madden attributed to the First Revolt, but which is disputed and is probably incorrect. Reifenberg, pg. 22. There is therefore no evidence whatever that John ever issued coins either of copper or silver and if it is possible that he issued the rare coppers of the second and third years, why would he cease doing so if he continued the silver issue of Eleazer? The fact that there are no coppers of the years 4 and 5 would indicate that their issuance ended with the death of Eleazer. So, if John did not continue issuing copper, why would he continue the silver of Eleazer? After Eleazer was assassinated it is unlikely that John had any funds to speak of until he looted the Temple and melted its vessels, because if he had had any substantial resources he would hardly have gone to the extreme of a sacrilegious expedient. We can admit a possibility in this respect but not a probability.

Now, if John issued the shekels of the year 5, it was certainly after he seized the Temple treasures, but for a period of several months thereafter he was engaged in a desperate struggle with Simon within the city and with the Romans without the walls, and under such circumstances it is not probable that he would have resumed their issuance after they had been discontinued as a result of the death of Eleazer.

An important point to bear in mind is that if the shekels coincide with the beginning of a new era, as they certainly purport to do, being dated 1 to 5, such new era could not have commenced with the then current Jewish calendar year, because it began with the month Nisan and the Revolt commenced in the month Elul, the 6th of the Jewish year. We must remember too, that Eleazer's party was destroyed in the month Nisan of the 5th calendar year, but which would be the 8th month of the fourth year of the Revolt if we consider its beginning to have been in Elul, and which would also be the 12th month of the 4th year if we consider its beginning to have been in Jyar. Eleazer having died in the 4th year of the Revolt, therefore, he could not have issued the shekels of the year 5. The only alternative whereby we can arrive at the issuance of coins dated the year 5 by Eleazer would be to conclude that the date referred to the Jewish calendar year and not to the Revolt year, which as pointed out before would mean that Eleazer did issue shekels in the first few days of the month Nisan of the year 70. Hence, if the shekels are to be dated as of the Revolt at all, we must find that the year referred to by them was not the actual year of the Revolt, but the regular Jewish calendar year, an inconsistency which we think is almost insurmountable.

As to whether John of Gischala actually did resume the issuance of shekels after the death of Eleazer, there arise the gravest objections: i.e., the desperate internal conditions of the city, the steadily increasing Roman pressure, and the fact that he could hardly have been inclined to continue a financial policy of his arch-enemy Eleazer.

That Simon could have issued shekels of the year 5 is too improbable to consider. We know of no resources which he possessed; he did not enter Jerusalem until long after John of Gischala; and he too entertained a bitterness toward Eleazer and his policies.

So, the solution of the problem seems to hinge upon the shekels of the year 5; they could not have been issued by Eleazer or Simon, and it is most improbable that they could have come from John. If they do not fit into the fifth year of the Revolt, then they must be assigned to the last year of Simon Maccabaeus or the first year of John Hyrcanus.

As to fact (2): Facts establishing an internal state of affairs, etc.:

That such conditions did exist under the rule of Simon Maccabaeus is definitely established by the quotation from Maccabees, Book 1, Chap. 14, v. 4 to 15, but that such conditions did not exist during the Revolt is also established by the facts enumerated from Josephus. Certainly they did not exist over a period which would include parts of five years.

Next, we consider point (3), that those who had control of the treasury had reason for the establishment of a new national currency.

Again, such reason existed during the time of Simon. He had received the grant to coin money from Antiochus, and we may well query why it was of sufficient importance for Antiochus to make such a grant if there was no occasion for Simon to make use of it. Why would it be mentioned at all by Antiochus? Furthermore, during Simon's rule Judea was at last free and was surrounded by nations and cities which issued their own currency, such as Tyre, Sidon, etc. Head lists nine or ten in Phoenicia alone which struck their own silver. Besides, Judah was a proud race, and certainly anxious to take its place again among the nations of the world in all respects, and what would be more likely than that among all these things, the Jews would want a new national currency. That the use for it existed is evident: For example the law was particular as to the Temple offering being of proper standard and weight, hence the shekel of 220 grains corresponded to the Tyrian shekel. Contrast these conditions with those of the Revolt, and though we concede that there was a use for money in Jerusalem just as there is a use for it at any time, the point is that there were no circumstances which would surmount the adverse conditions of the Revolt to such a point as to require a separate new national currency.

Nor was there the stimulus of national pride such as existed during the period of the Maccabees. In other words Judea had Roman and Tyrian and other types of money sufficient with which to carry on the meagre financial transactions of the people. In fact, in Josephus B. VI, C. III, 3, we read that when famine became so desperate "some gathered up fibres and sold a very small weight of them for four Attic Drachmae." Certainly why would a man of the type of John of Gischala revive or continue a currency commenced by his rival and of identically the same type while other monies were already in circulation?



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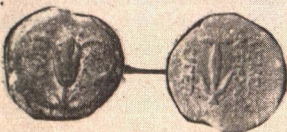
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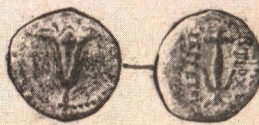
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As to the 4th point: The type of men who would institute a new currency system:

It is to be conceded that Eleazer was that type of leader who would have appreciated the need for a currency if it existed, and that he could have instituted it during the first year of the Revolt. But it cannot be admitted that John of Gischala was such. His character is delineated by Josephus, B. II, C. XXI, 1:

"His character was that of a very cunning and knavish person, beyond the ordinary rate of the other men of eminence there, and for wicked practices he had not his fellow anywhere. Poor he was at first, and for a long time his wants were a hindrance to him in his wicked designs. He was a ready liar, and yet very sharp in gaining credit to his fictions: he thought it a point of virtue to delude people, and would delude even such as were dearest to him. He was a hypocritical pretender to humanity, but where he had hopes of gain, he spared not the shedding of blood . . . He had a peculiar knack of theiving."

On the contrary, so far as the Maccabean period is concerned, Simon was a leader of the highest calibre, a statesman, a general, an organizer.

In general, it must be admitted that our argument proves nothing to an absolute certainty, but it does establish on all four points certain probabilities all of which are contrary to the Revolt theory and in favor of the Maccabean theory.

We can therefore conclude that too much stress has been placed upon such matters as style, lettering, shape, module, and even inscription and not enough on the historical evidence. Laying aside therefore all of the discussion pro and con on the first above referred to factors, our conclusion is that on historical grounds the shekels should still be assigned to Simon Maccabaeus. At least in this article I hope to have shown that the question is still an open one and that much investigation remains to be done with the hope and expectation that somewhere actual factual data will be found to settle the problem.

Above all, to say, as does Kaufmann in Seaby's Bulletin that "Mr. Wirgin's theory is contrary to all archaeological, numismatic and historical facts and data" is a dogmatic assertion in complete disregard of many archaeological, numismatic and historical facts.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1 & 2. Simon Maccabaeus. Bronze $\frac{1}{4}$ denomination. So-called "quarter shekels." Note No. 2 with "elephant" countermark. B. M. C. Pl. XX, 15.

3, 4, & 5. The Shekels, Years 1, 3, and 5.

6 & 7. John Hyrcanus. Bronzes struck at Jerusalem in B. C. 129-128, with name of Antiochus in Greek.

8. First Revolt. Silver $\frac{1}{4}$ shekel. B. M. C. Pl. XXX, No. 10.

9 & 10. First Revolt. Bronzes issued A. D. 66-70.

Shekels of the years 1 & 3, and the bronzes of John Hyrcanus are from the A. N. S. Collections. Others illustrated are from B. M. C. "Palestine."

RUBLES OF THE SUCCESSORS OF PETER THE GREAT

By A. E. KELPSH, Miami Beach, Fla.
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FOREWORD

This monograph describes Russian rubles coined from 1725 to 1801 and may be considered as a continuation of "Rubles of Peter the Great" which appeared in March, 1949, issue of *The Numismatist*. The Russian rubles minted since 1800 were competently described and illustrated by Prof. John S. Davenport in his work "European Crowns since 1800."

In the "foreword" to "Rubles of Peter the Great" the author described the antagonistic attitude of the Soviet Government toward Russian coin collectors, which resulted in the total disappearance of this hobby within the Soviet Union.

The author cannot forget his early numismatic experiences in Russia, before the revolution. In Moscow, each Sunday the vast Sukhorevka market place was crowded, there one could buy livestock, farm produce, furniture or almost anything. In one corner of that market one could always find at least twenty peddlers with pushcarts and portable tables, who sold only old coins and medals. There were also many "pocket dealers," who walked around continuously approaching potential customers and offering for sale the coins they had in their satchels, and sometimes only in their pockets. The author, while a schoolboy in Moscow, always looked forward to Sunday at that old market place, where he usually went with some older and more experienced numismatists. Some of the peddlers possessed remarkable knowledge of coins, some were quite unscrupulous and one had to be extremely cautious or he would acquire many fakes. The first price quoted was always outrageous and only after a period of violent bargaining was a reasonable price reached. Moscow also had several "dignified" numismatic stores, but for bargains and excitement nothing could compare with Sukhorevka.

All this disappeared with the arrival of Lenin and Communism. Some of the shrewd coin peddlers probably readjusted themselves to the new Soviet way of life, but their customers, who were mostly of intelligent class, fared much worse. Their collections were confiscated and most of them perished in concentration camps or in White Armies fighting the spread of Communism, or were starved to death by refusal of food ration cards for being "enemies of the people."

One thing is certain: The Soviet Government has lent no support or encouragement to the hobby of Russian numismatics.

SUCCESSORS OF PETER THE GREAT

Peter the Great died suddenly in January of 1725, without naming his successor. Before his death, by his tremendous will power, he had already established the foundation for a new Russia. Peter's second wife was Catherine, formerly a Lithuanian servant, whom he met during one of his campaigns. Upon Peter's death, she was proclaimed the Empress and during her reign the power was in the hands of Menshikov, one of the high officials during Peter's reign.

Catherine died in 1727 and with Menshikov's help, Peter's grandson, Peter II succeeded to the throne at the age of twelve and Menshikov

continued to rule. However, his political enemies soon accomplished his exile, after which the Supreme Secret Council handled all the affairs of the State.

Peter II died of a cold in 1729 and Anna, the widowed Duchess of Curland and the niece of Peter the Great was selected by the Council as the successor to Peter II. Anna was cruel and incompetent, she surrounded herself with a number of Germans, whom she brought from Curland. Her favorite Biron was the real ruler of Russia during her reign. He was a selfish, unscrupulous and incompetent man, who soon became hated by the Russians, and his rule was full of intrigues, tortures and executions. During this reign a region North of Caspian Sea was annexed by Russia.

Anna died in 1740 after appointing Biron as the regent until the maturity of her successor, a baby Ioann (Ivan), who was a great-grandson of Peter the Great's brother Ivan. However the indignation against Biron was such, that shortly after Anna's death he was seized by the officers of the Imperial Guard and exiled to Siberia. Ioann's mother, also named Anna, then acted as the regent. She also was incompetent and spent all her time in intrigues and love affairs and in December of 1741, a little over a year after Empress Anna's death, the Guard proclaimed Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, as Empress. The baby Ioann was taken to prison, where he died twenty-three years later and his mother was exiled.

The reign of Elizabeth brought a relief after this period of foreign control. Elizabeth was a stout, easy-going woman whose principal political advisor was Shuvalov, a man of high integrity and education. During the short reign of Ioann III, Sweden, hoping to regain the territory conquered by Peter the Great, declared war on Russia. Now under Elizabeth, the Swedes were driven back and the frontiers of Russia in Finland were extended farther westward. Elizabeth took part in the Seven Year War and the Russian army inflicted several crushing defeats upon Friedrich the Great of Prussia, and in 1760 Russian troops even entered Berlin.

Soon after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth summoned her nephew, son of her sister Anna, the Duchess of Holstein, to St. Petersburg and named him the successor.

This Peter married Sophia Augusta, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, who upon Friedrich the Great of Prussia, and in 1760 Russian troops even of Catherine. Elizabeth died in 1762 and Peter III, who was mentally deranged, at once began to reverse most of her policies. He not only made peace with Friedrich the Great, but entered into an alliance with him, ordering the Russian troops to change sides in the conflict. He surrounded himself with a German bodyguard, ordered Russian priests to dress like German pastors and issued many orders which were insulting to every Russian. In June of 1762 officers of the Imperial Guard arrested Peter and proclaimed his wife Catherine to be the Empress. Peter III died a short time later in what was described as a scuffle during a dinner.

Catherine the Great was a very intelligent and educated woman, who showed no animosity to her husband's supporters. Many of the

reforms of Peter the Great were improved, new schools and universities were built, laws were revised and self-government developed in towns. At the beginning, Catherine even considered freeing the serfs, but afterwards changed her mind. This change was partly brought on by Pugatchev's rebellion, when mobs of run-away serfs, Cossack deserters, and Tartars devastated the South-East portion of European Russia, hanging or murdering the clergy and gentry. Pugatchev was finally defeated and executed.

The second and third partition of Poland took place during this reign by which Russia annexed White Russia, Lithuania and part of old Poland. Several successful wars with Turkey resulted in acquisition of Crimea and the Northern shores of Black Sea. During the Polish and Turkish campaigns a general named Suvorov became quite famous. He always managed to defeat his enemies, even when the numbers were vastly in their favor. During the reign of Catherine the Great, Russia became a European Power respected by her neighbors. She died in 1796 and was succeeded by her son Paul.

Paul in many ways was similar to his father, Peter III. He hated his mother and upon the succession changed many of her policies. He took part in a coalition against the new French republic and sent Russian troops into Italy to help the Austrians oust the French. However, dissatisfied with actions of his allies, he made a peace with France, and at the time of his death even contemplated the invasion of British India together with the French. Paul was a very suspicious and cruel man, who became hated and feared by all those who surrounded him, and in March of 1801, a group of officers entered the palace and demanded his abdication. Paul refused and was strangled in the struggle that followed.

RUBLES OF THE SUCCESSORS OF PETER THE GREAT

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The pattern rubles are listed among the regular issues for they form an inseparable part of the Russian numismatics. Some standard Russian numismatic works make no attempt to separate the trial pieces from the other issues. However, all the pattern rubles, or those which may be considered as patterns, are noted as such in this article.

This monograph describes silver rubles only, although copper was also used for the ruble denomination. In 1725 and 1726 copper rubles were coined in the form of huge plates, very similar to the Swedish plate money. In 1770 and 1771 another attempt to make rubles of copper produced thick discs 3 inches in diameter. The coinage of the copper rubles was very limited and never advanced beyond an experimental stage. All the copper rubles are very rare.

Because of the printing difficulties, the Russian legends are not incorporated in the text, but their exact translations appear in parentheses.

CATHERINE I, 1725-1727



1. "Mourning ruble" 1725.

Obv. (Catherine, Empress and Autocrat of all Russia). Small bust facing left, no crown, full circle of legend.

Rev. (New coin, price ruble 1725). Double-headed eagle.

Edge. Braided.

Five die varieties, all are scarce. One with a clover leaf instead of a period in legend above the head on obverse, is scarcer than others.



2. Ruble 1725-1726, bust left.

Obv. Bust with small crown facing left, the legend is same as No. 1, but divided by the bust.

Rev. Similar to No. 1.

Edge. Lettered, ornamented or braided.

Rubles of Moscow mint have lettered edge (Russian ruble of Her Imperial Majesty Moscow, mint) or (Russian ruble of Moscow mint), there are 4 varieties in 1725 and 10 in 1726. Rubles of St. Petersburg mint have ornamental or braided edge, 4 var. in 1725 have no mint mark, 47 varieties have mint mark on obverse or reverse, one with a mint mark on both sides is scarce. In 1726 the mint mark is on reverse only and there are 12 die varieties.



3. Ruble 1726-1727, bust right.

Obv. Similar to No. 2, bust is facing right.

Rev. Similar to No. 2.

Edge. Braided or lettered, according to the mint.

Moscow mint with lettered edge has 2 varieties in 1726 and 4 var. in 1727.

St. Petersburg mint, with braided edge has 12 die var. in 1726, all have the mint mark on reverse and all are scarce. In 1727 there are 30 var.



4. Two rubles 1726.

Obv. Similar to No. 3.

Rev. (New coin, two rubles 1726). Double-headed eagle.

Edge. Braided.

This is a very rare pattern coin, known to Ilyin and Tolstoi only as restrrike.



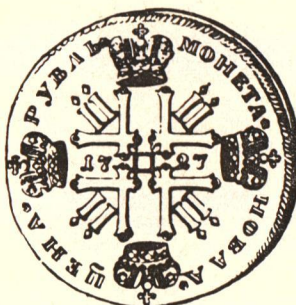
5. "Crow tail" ruble 1727.

Obv. Similar to No. 3.

Rev. Similar to No. 3, the eagle has "crow tail."

Edge. Braided.

Two varieties, both are scarce.



6. Ruble 1727-1729, with cross.

Obv. (Peter II, Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia). Bust in armor facing right.

Rev. (New coin, price ruble). Four crowned Russian P's in form of a cross, two i's in each corner.

Edge. Lettered or braided, according to the mint.

Rubles of Moscow mint have lettered edge (Russian ruble of Moscow mint), there are 8 varieties in 1727, 22 in 1728 and 28 in 1729; none are rare, but one variety of 1728, without a bow by the laurel wreath on obverse, is scarcer than others. St. Petersburg mint struck the rubles only in 1727 and there are 8 die varieties, they have braided edge and some have a mint mark under the bust.



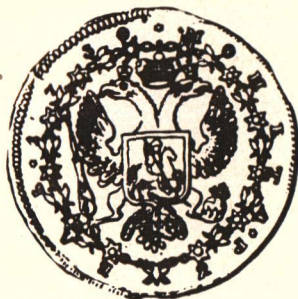
7. Ruble 1727, with eagle.

Obv. Similar to No. 6.

Rev. (New coin, price ruble 1727). Double-headed eagle.

Edge. Braided.

Very rare pattern ruble. 4 die varieties, 3 of those were known to Ilyin and Tolstoi only as restrikes.



8. Ruble 1730, with chain.

Obv. (By the Grace of God Anna, Empress and Autocrat of all Russia).
Young bust facing right.

Rev. (Coin ruble 1730). Double-headed eagle surrounded by the Chain of
St. Andrew's Order.

Edge. Lettered (Russian ruble of Moscow mint) or ornamental. 2 var.,
differ in edge only. Very rare pattern ruble.



9. Ruble 1730-1733.

Obv. Similar to No. 8.

Rev. (Coin ruble) and date. Double-headed eagle, the Chain of St. Andrew's
Order is on the eagle's neck.

Edge. Ornamental.

Until 1738 the rubles were struck at Moscow and St. Petersburg without
any mint identification. Many die varieties: 19 in 1730, two are scarce, one
has larger head and a period after the titles and another one has the
ciphers in date very wide apart; 1731 has 8 var., 1732 11 var., and 1733 has
18 varieties of similar bust.



10. Ruble 1733-1734.

Obverse, reverse and edge are similar to No. 9, the bust is older.
2 die varieties in 1733 and 5 in 1734, all scarce.

11. Ruble 1734.

Similar to No. 10, larger bust.

15 varieties. 3 with the date divided by the crown, are scarce.



12. Ruble 1734-1737.

Similar to No. 11, smaller bust.

15 varieties in 1734, 6 in 1735, 7 in 1736 and 9 in 1737.



13. Ruble 1736-1738. Hedlinger type.

Similar legend but much neater bust and eagle.

2 var. in 1736, both very rare; 10 varieties in 1737, scarcer than No. 12 and 8 var. in 1738, common.



14. Ruble 1738-1740.
Similar legend, somewhat different bust. With or without St. Petersburg mint mark.
6 varieties in 1738, 11 in 1739 and 8 in 1740.

IVAN III, 1740-1741



15. Ruble 1740, with monogram.
Obv. (Ioann III, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia).
Crowned monogram of two crossed I's, the cipher 3 is in the middle. St. Petersburg mint mark is below the monogram.
Rev. (Coin ruble 1740) Double-headed eagle.
Edge. Lettered (of St. Petersburg mint) or ornamental.
Very rare pattern ruble. 2 varieties, differ in edge only.



16. Ruble 1741, with bust.
Obv. Legend similar to No. 15. Child's bust facing right mint mark below.
Rev. Similar to No. 15.
Edge. Lettered or ornamental.

There are 3 varieties with Moscow mint mark under the bust and lettered edge (of Moscow mint), all are scarce. St. Petersburg mint has 8 varieties, one with ornamental edge is rare, 7 others have a lettered edge (of St. Petersburg mint) and are scarce.

ELIZABETH, 1741-1762

Elizabeth died on December 25th, 1761 of the old style, which is equivalent to January 5th, 1762 in the present style.



17. Ruble 1741-1754.

Obv. (By the Grace of God, Elizabeth Empress and Autocrat of all Russia).

Bust facing right, mint mark below.

Rev. (Coin ruble) and date. Double-headed eagle.

Edge. Lettered (of St. Petersburg mint) or (of Moscow mint).

St. Petersburg mint: 10 var. in 1741, 2 without mantle are rare, others are scarce; 10 var. in 1742, 9 are common, one, mantle with a buckle is very rare; 5 var. in 1743; 5 in 1744, 4 are common, one restrike with edge of Moscow mint is scarce; 4 var. in 1745; 3 in 1746; 4 in 1747; 2 in 1748; 2 in 1749; 2 in 1750; 5 in 1751; 4 in 1752; 3 in 1753 and 1 variety in 1754. Moscow mint: none in 1741; 6 in 1742, 2 are scarce; 7 in 1743; 4 in 1744, one with braided edge is scarce; 2 in 1745; 2 in 1746; 2 in 1747, both scarce; 2 in 1748; 3 in 1749; 2 in 1750; 3 in 1751; 6 in 1752, one with letter I under the orb in eagle's claw is scarce; 3 varieties in 1753, one with I III by eagle's tail is scarce; 2 varieties in 1754, both are scarce.



18. Ruble 1754-1757.

Obv. Similar to No. 17, smaller bust.

Reverse and edge similar to No. 17.

St. Petersburg mint: 4 die varieties in 1754; 2 in 1755; 4 in 1756 and 1 in 1757. Moscow mint: 3 die var. in 1754; 2 in 1755; 1 in 1756 and 3 in 1757.



19. Ruble 1757, Dassier design.

Obv. Legend is same as No. 17 or No. 18, but different and larger bust.

Rev. Similar to No. 17 and No. 18.

Edge. Lettering of St. Petersburg mint.

Two varieties: with letters by eagle's tail is scarce, one without letters is very rare.



20. Livonaise or ruble of 96 kopecks for Livonia and Esthonia, 1756-1757.

Obv. Latin legend: ELISABETHA.I.D.G.IMP.TOT.ROSS. (Elizabeth I, by the grace of God, Empress of all Russia). Bust facing right.

Rev. MONETA LIVOESTHONICA. Livoesthonian coin. Date, double-headed eagle with the arms of Riga and Revel on its breast.

Edge. Ornamental.

These coins were struck in the Moscow mint. There are 2 varieties in 1756, one has the legend on reverse similar to No. 20, while the other one, probably a pattern, has MONETA LIVON.ET ESTLAND. Both varieties are very rare. 1757 has one original variety and two restrikes with obverses of regular issue rubles of St. Petersburg and Moscow mints. All are scarce.

21. Ruble 1757-1761.

Similar to No. 18, larger bust.

St. Petersburg mint: 1 var. in 1757, rare; 3 in 1758; 2 in 1759; 2 in 1760; 4 in 1761, one of them, with a long lock of hair, is scarce. Moscow mint issued this type in 1758 only and there are 2 die varieties.



22. Ruble 1758, Iudin design.
The legend on obverse and reverse is the same as on No. 21, but the bust is larger and different. The edge has the lettering of St. Petersburg mint. Very rare pattern ruble.

PETER III, 1762



23. Albertus taler 1753. Struck in Manheim, while Peter was Grand Duke of Russia and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.
Obv. Latin legend: PETRUS.D.G.MAGNUS DUX TOTIUS RUSSIAE. (Peter, by the Grace of God, Grand Duke of all Russia). Bust in armor facing right. S under the bust.
Rev. HAER.NORW.DUX.SLESV:HOLS:ST & DITM:COM:OLD & DEL. 1753. (Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig Holstein, Stormarn and Dithmarsen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst). Crowned double-headed eagle with two shields on its breast, one with Russian Imperial eagle and the other one with the arms of Schleswig Holstein.
Edge. Lettered: NACH DEM FUS DER ALBERTUS THALER. (According to the standard of Albertus taler).
Two die varieties: broad bust is scarce and narrow bust is rare.



24. Ruble 1762, with cross.

Obv. (Peter III, by the Grace of God, Emperor of all Russia). Bust facing right, St. Petersburg mint mark below, letters C IO on the sleeve.
Rev. (New coin, price ruble). Four Russian P's in form of a cross, iii in each corner.

Edge. Lettered (of St. Petersburg mint).

Very rare ruble, called a pattern by some authorities. There are 3 die varieties of restrikes, they have no letters on the sleeve and one, with a braided edge, is more common than others.



25. Ruble 1762, with eagle.

Obv. Similar to No. 24, St. Petersburg or Moscow mint mark.

Rev. (Coin ruble 1762). Double-headed eagle similar to previous reigns.

Edge. Lettered (of Moscow mint) or (of St. Petersburg Mint). Two die varieties also have braided edge.

St. Petersburg mint: 4 varieties. Moscow mint: 2 var. There is also a very rare pattern ruble of somewhat different design with letters C IO on the sleeve and H K under the eagle.

CATHERINE II (The Great) 1762-1796



26. Ruble 1762-1766, ruffle around neck.

Obv. (By the Grace of God, Catherine II, Empress and Autocrat of all Russia). Bust facing right, ruffle around the neck, mint mark under the bust.

Rev. (Coin ruble) and date. Double-headed eagle.

Edge. Braided.

St. Petersburg mint: 4 original var. in 1762 and 1 restrike, which is scarce; 4 in 1763; 4 in 1764; 3 in 1765 and none in 1766. Moscow mint: 3 varieties in 1762; 2 in 1763; 3 in 1764; 2 in 1765 and 1 in 1766, which is scarce.



27. Ruble 1766, different design.
Large bust of different design, otherwise similar to No. 26.
Very rare pattern ruble.



28. Ruble 1766-1768, bare neck, larger bust.
Bust slightly larger than No. 26, bare neck, otherwise similar to No. 26.
St. Petersburg mint: 3 var. in 1766; 2 in 1767; 2 in 1768. Moscow mint: None in 1766; 1 in 1767; 2 in 1768. All are scarce.
29. Ruble 1766-1776, bare neck, smaller bust.
Bust is slightly smaller than No. 28, otherwise similar to No. 28.
St. Petersburg mint: 3 var. in 1766; 2 in 1767; 2 in 1768; 2 in 1769; 3 in 1770, one with C A by eagle's tail is scarce; 3 in 1771; 6 in 1772, one with T N on the sleeve is scarce; 6 in 1773; 1 in 1774; 4 in 1775 and 1 in 1776. Moscow mint: None in 1766; 1 in 1767; 3 in 1768; 2 in 1769; 2 in 1770, both scarce; none in 1771, 1772, 1773 and 1774; 2 varieties in 1775, both rare.
30. "Pugatchevski ruble" 1771.
Obv. (Coin ruble) under a crown, within a wreath.
Rev. Double-headed eagle, on its breast is a shield with 1771.
Edge. Plain.
This is a trial piece in silver, struck at St. Petersburg mint, from the die center of a copper ruble of Sestroretsk mint of the same date. It acquired the name "Pugatchevski ruble" since the date coincided with the beginning of a disturbance, which afterwards developed into Pugatchev's rebellion.
Rare.



31. Ruble 1777-1786, two long locks of hair.
Bust is older and two locks of hair are reaching below the shoulder, otherwise similar to No. 28 and No. 29.
St. Petersburg mint only. 3 original varieties in 1777, one of special design and without any letters under the eagle, is very rare; there is also a restrike of 1771 with the bust type of No. 32; 1 var. in 1778; 2 in 1779; 1 original variety in 1780 and 1 restrike type No. 32; 1 original in 1781, 1 restrike in high relief and 1 of type No. 32; 1 original in 1782 and restrike with high relief; 2 original varieties in 1783, one with M M under the eagle is scarce, 1 restrike in high relief; 1 original and 1 restrike in 1784, both scarce; 1 original and 1 restrike in 1785; 1 original in 1786 and 1 restrike type of No. 32.
32. Ruble 1787-1796, old bust.
Older and larger bust, otherwise similar to No. 31.
St. Petersburg mint only. 1 original and 1 restrike in 1787; 1 or. and 1 restrike in 1788; 1 or. and 2 restrikes in 1789, restrikes with A K by the eagle are scarce; 1 or. and 1 restrike in 1790; 1 or. and 2 restrikes in 1791, a restrike with T.IBAHOBB instead of mint mark is scarce; 1 original and 2 restrikes in 1792, one similar to 1791 is scarce; 4 or. varieties in 1793, without letters by the eagle is scarce, and 1 restrike; 1 original and 1 restrike in 1794; 2 or. var. and 2 restrikes in 1795, restrike with T.IBAHOBB instead of mint mark is scarce; 1 var. in 1796.

PAUL I, 1796-1801

During this reign the rubles were coined only in St. Petersburg.



33. Ruble 1796, with portrait.
Obv. (By the Grace of God, Paul I, Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia).
Bust facing right, St. Petersburg mint mark below.
Rev. (Coin ruble of year 1796). Four Russian P's in form of a cross, Russian Imperial eagle is in the center.
Edge. Braided.

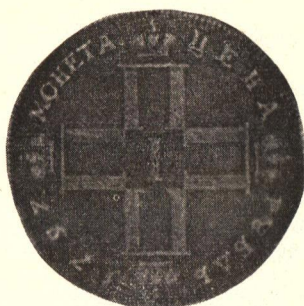
Very rare pattern ruble. There are 3 varieties of restrikes: Two have plain edge and one with braided edge was struck with a defective bulged die. All the restrikes are rare.



34. Ruble 1796, with eagle.

Obv. Square tablet with (Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name).
Rev. (Of year 1796). Double-headed eagle.
Edge. Braided.

2 original varieties and 3 restrikes, all are scarce. The originals do not have any letters in the lower corners of the tablet.



35. Ruble 1797, with initials and braided edge.

Obv. Similar to No. 34.

Rev. (Coin price ruble 1797). Four Russian P's in form of a cross, I in the center.

Edge. Braided.

4 original varieties and 1 restrike, all scarce.

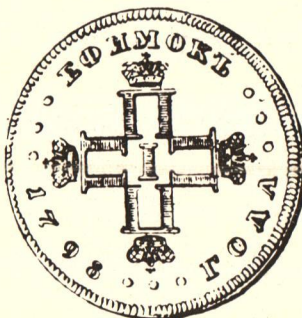


36. Yefimok 1798.

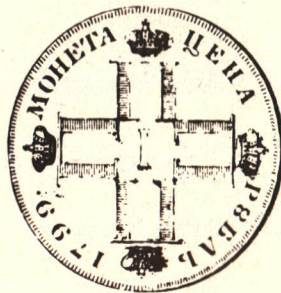
Obv. Tablet similar to No. 34 or No. 35. Circular legend: (Standard 83 and one-third).

Rev. (Yefimok of year 1798). Four Russian P's and eagle similar to No. 33.

Edge. Lettered (value of 54 and $\frac{3}{4}$ stivers).



There are 4 original varieties of this pattern issue: a) As listed under No. 36. b) Similar to 36a, but plain edge. c) Obv. Similar to No. 35, Rev. Circular legend is similar to 36a and 36b, but the design is similar to No. 35, "of year 1798" is minted incuse. d) Obv. Similar to 36a and 36b. Rev. Similar to 36c, the words "of year 1798" are minted in relief. All are very rare.



37. Ruble 1798-1801, lettered edge.

Obverse and reverse are similar to No. 35, but the coin is smaller. Edge. Lettered. (Standard 83 and $\frac{1}{4}$).

4 varieties in 1798, one with letters O M is very rare; 4 var. in 1799, one with letters A N is very rare; 2 in 1800, A N is very rare; 3 in 1801, O M is scarce. There are also restrikes of 1798, 1799 and 1801, they have a braided edge and are scarce.

СПБ	ST. PETERSBURG MINT
ММД	MOSCOW MINT
СП	} ST. PETERSBURG MINT 1796 - 1801
СМ	
БМ	

VALUATIONS

Below are the approximate prices of the rubles described in this monograph, as valued by the Russian numismatists in 1910. These prices are for "very fine" coins and are given only for the better indication of the degree of scarcity. The prices are in U. S. dollars. In 1910 \$1.00 was equivalent to app. two Russian rubles.

1. Cloverleaf \$15.00, others \$4.00 to \$7.50.
2. Moscow mint \$1.50 to \$2.50; St. Petersburg, mint mark on both sides \$6.00, others \$1.50 to \$4.00.
3. Moscow \$1.50 to \$2.00; St. Petersburg 1726 4.00 to \$15.00, 1727 2.50 to \$7.50.
4. Restrike \$50.00.
5. \$12.50 to \$25.00.
6. \$1.00 to \$3.00, Moscow, no bow \$5.00.
7. Original over \$150, restrikes \$15.00.
8. Both var. over \$150.00.
9. Common varieties \$1.00 to \$2.50, 1730 large head \$15, date wide apart \$10.
10. \$2.50 to \$5.00.
11. Common varieties \$1.00, date divided by crown 12.50.
12. \$1.00.
13. 1736 \$50, 1737 \$1.00 to \$1.50, 1738 \$1.00.
14. \$1.00.
15. Both varieties over \$150.00.
16. Moscow \$10.00; St. Petersburg, ornamental edge \$50.00, value divided by eagle \$12.50, others \$6.00.
17. Common varieties \$1.00; St. Petersburg, 1741, without mantle \$20.00, others of 1741 \$2.50 to \$4.00, 1742 mantle with buckle \$50.00, 1744 restrike \$15.00. Moscow. 1742 diff. head \$2.50, 1744 restrike with braided edge \$15.00, 1752 letter I \$4.00, 1753 I III \$5.00, 1754 \$2.50.
18. \$1.00.
19. Letters by eagle's tail \$7.50, no letters \$50.00.
20. 1756, both varieties \$125.00, 1757 original \$3.00, restrikes \$7.50.
21. Common var. \$1.50, St. Petersburg 1757 \$15.00, 1761, long lock of hair \$4.00.
22. Over \$150.00.
23. Broad bust \$7.50, narrow bust \$50.00.
24. Original \$75.00, restrike with braided edge \$12.50, other restrikes \$20.00.
25. Common varieties \$1.00 to \$1.50, different design, letters C IO and H K \$150.
26. Common var. \$1.00, St. Petersburg, restrike 1762 with letters A III under the eagle \$12.50, 1766 Moscow \$12.50.
27. Over \$150.00.
28. All var. app. \$2.50.
29. Common varieties \$1.00, St. Petersburg 1770, C A \$12.50, 1772 T N \$2.50. Moscow, 1770 \$12.50, 1775 \$25.00.
30. \$25.00.
31. Common varieties \$1.00. 1777, special design \$50.00; all the restrikes of type No. 32 \$2.50; all the restrikes with high relief \$2.00; 1783 letters M M \$10.00; 1784 original, letters M M \$4.00; restrike, letters I C \$7.50.
32. Common varieties \$1.00; 1789 restrikes, letters A K \$7.50; 1791 T IBAHOBB \$7.50; 1792 T IBAHOBB \$7.50; 1793 no letters \$5.00; 1795 T IBAHOBB \$7.50.
33. Original over \$150.00, restrikes \$40.00.
34. Original varieties \$4.00, restrikes \$7.50.
35. Original varieties \$2.00, restrike letters M b \$7.50.
36. All varieties over \$150.00.
37. Common varieties \$1.00, 1798 letter O M \$50.00, 1799 letters A N \$50.00, 1800 letters A N \$50.00, 1801 O M \$2.50. Restrikes 1798 and 1799 \$7.50, 1801 \$2.50.

ODDS AND ENDS OF U. S. COINAGE

By JOHN J. FORD, JR.

The Chapman Large Size Catalogs

As long as I can remember, it has been pretty hard to find a collector or dealer who has not heard of or seen the large auction sale catalogs compiled and published by the Chapman brothers. While many people know of them, very little concrete information has ever been made available concerning the 9½" x 12½" white covered volumes published in Philadelphia from 1882 to 1921. Many well-informed individuals have

attempted to complete sets of these catalogs as they slowly realized their tremendous value as reference works. However, few of us, who tried to get together several of these books, have known how many were available or even of what a complete set would consist. Others, including many of the newer collectors, are completely in the dark concerning the Chapmans and their important part in American numismatics. As books and catalogs pertaining to our coins and medals are comparatively neglected, considering their true value, perhaps it would be wise to try to assemble for the record, some of the available information relating to the Chapman publications.

Samual Hudson Chapman was born in Philadelphia on July 15, 1857. His brother Henry, was also born in Philly, two years later, on October 18, 1859. S. H. Chapman passed away September 22, 1931. Henry died on January 4, 1935.

In 1875, while only sixteen years of age, Henry entered the employ of John W. Haseltine, a well-known Philadelphia dealer, with whom he remained until 1878 when he and his brother formed a co-partnership. The Chapmans were young and full of drive, and soon had the old-timers agog with their antics. They called themselves "Antiquarians" and soon proved themselves worthy of the title. Both were serious and methodical students, and they made great effort to gain a foothold at a time when collecting was in its adolescence. The older dealers, Cogan, Mason, Stiegerwalt, Woodward and particularly Ed Frossard, were somewhat critical of the Chapmans, who were considered rather precocious and rather overly ambitious.

About this time, Auction sales were held almost bi-monthly by several dealers and were rather small affairs not noted for the detail or accuracy of their cataloging. Many collections were broken up into small parts and offered piecemeal, while others were intermingled with dealer's stocks and offered repeatedly. With very few exceptions, the catalogs of this period were too laconic, somewhat thrown together, and are almost worthless today as reference works.

On September 17th, 1880, Charles I. Bushnell died in New York City, leaving one of the most famous collections of American coins, medals and tokens ever assembled. Within a few days of Mr. Bushnell's passing, almost all of the well-known dealers began a rat race to his home with ill-concealed interest relative to the disposition of the estate. Amongst this turmoil, the stage was set for the full entrance of the brothers Chapman upon the American numismatic scene — a position which they successfully retained for almost half a century. Ed Frossard, originally a Professor of Languages and later, a well-known coin dealer and publisher, brilliantly described the dramatic entree of Messrs. Chapman in his magazine "Numisma" for March, 1882. Utilizing his superb mastery of the English language, he wrote —

"The late Charles J. Bushnell, Esq., of New York, left, at the time of his death, some two years ago, a large, beautiful, and valuable collection of American coins, collected with much taste and perseverance at a time when collectors were few and rarities cheap. To these he added, from the Mickley sale, a number of rarities, costing in the aggregate not less than one thousand dollars. If rumor speaks truly, Mr. Bushnell, who was extremely attached to his collection, and guarded it with the vigilance of a Cerberus from the eye and the touch of the profane, would

fain have taken it along with him as a tribute to grim Charon, but this according to modern ideas being impossible, it was left behind with other earthly treasures, and was kept by his son in the little brick house, the old Bushnell homestead, on 4th Avenue, New York. Since his death a number of coin dealers and coin collectors have endeavored to buy this collection, \$10,000 cash being asked, but the opportunities to carefully examine would not be given, or else the restrictions were onerous. Still several dealers eventually obtained a fair view of the coins, and as much as \$7,500 was offered by a New York man and other parties. About three months ago W.E.W. (Woodward, Ed.) thought he had bagged the prize (See Am. J. for January), H.P.S. (Smith, Ed.), H.G.S. (Sampson, Ed.), Ed. F., and many others were negotiating at various times with Mr. Bushnell's son for the purchase of the cabinet, but while the fray at the front gate of the citadel was waxing hot, the Chapman brothers, by a brilliant strategic movement, having secured an ally within, entered through the postern gate in the rear, and captured the stronghold, much to the dismay of the craft in general, for few, excepting well-informed observers, had thought of them. Having gained full possession, they propose to sell the entire collection at auction, and are now engaged in preparing the catalogue. Prominence is to be given the principal coins and medals, and much of the minor coins will be offered in selected and well arranged lots, making a fine and important six days' sale of 3,000 lots. They have issued a circular, announcing the sale, and promise a sumptuous catalogue, corresponding in size to "Crosby's Early Coins," a limited edition of which is to be illustrated with 10 plates of photographs of the principal coins and medals by the phototype process. (Actually, the catalog was published with 12 plates. Ed.) \$5 will be charged for this, a price list to be furnished without extra cost after the sale; 50¢ for the catalog of the ordinary edition, and \$1 for the same, priced.

"Messrs. Chapman desire us to state that the list given by them in their circular, of the rare pieces, does not by any means cover all Colonial, U. S. Mint, or medalllic rarities, but that many more than even they had anticipated will be found in the collection; also that the rumors which have been circulated, by those envious of their success, to the effect that a certain number of rarities are withdrawn by previous arrangement with a certain prominent Boston numismatist, who was said to be their backer in the negotiations with Mr. Bushnell's son, are unfounded, and untrue. Every coin, medal, die, and duplicate, of which there are many, will go in the sale, and everything is to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder."

The Bushnell sale catalog was among the first ever written to include each and every piece from the collection being sold, and also, set a precedent with its detailed descriptions and miscellaneous information. The price of Five dollars was also something new and caused more than a little concern in many quarters. Needless to say, many catalogs were sold, and the sale a great success. A limited number were disposed of with plates as few were made due to their almost prohibitive cost. The Bushnell catalog is one of the most difficult Chapman catalogs to obtain.

A few years later, the Chapmans acquired the famous Warner collection, and being mindful of their first large venture, produced another large and most complete catalog. I would say that the plates for the Warner catalog are the finest I have ever seen in any catalog or numismatic book. The Warner sale was followed by the Cleaney, and

the Winsor, and in 1904, the Chapmans cataloged and sold the famous Mills collection. All of these collections were ably cataloged, and every effort was made to produce the finest sales catalog that money could buy, complete with valuable information, detailed descriptions and fine plates.

Shortly before the turn of the century, the Chapmans ran into some trouble with the Federal government concerning the extremely high quality of their photographic plates. After quite a little political intervention, Henry Chapman became the father of legislation permitting authorized dealers to fully illustrate their wares. S. H. Chapman had a great interest in photography and personally composed and photographed the plates for many of the large sale catalogs.

In 1906, the H. P. Smith collection was cataloged and sold. The sale of this collection was followed by a disagreement by the brothers and they decided to dissolve their partnership. However, while operating separately, the Chapmans remained quite cordial, and continued to produce independently, the fine, high quality catalogs that had made them famous.

S. H. Chapman compiled and published his last large sale catalog in 1920 and Henry, his, in 1921.

It is significant, that while operating apart from each other, the Chapmans produced catalogs almost identical in composition and appearance, so much so that only careful examination of the frontispiece reveals the cataloger.

Today, when inaccurate cataloging and collections padded with dealer's stock are almost the rule, the integrity and brilliance of the Chapmans, particularly in reference to their sale catalogs, seems almost beyond belief. When a coin from their stock was to be added to a sales catalog, in order to complete a series, or for any other reason, mention was made of the fact. From 1882, when rumor mongers suggested that Lorin Parmelee had his hands prematurely in the Bushnell collection, until their last sales, the Chapmans maintained a policy of legitimate cataloging. Whatever their faults may have been, they did produce superlative catalogs coupled with extremely successful sales.

The value of the Chapman's large catalogs hinges almost entirely upon the high quality of the collections they sold, their complete and accurate descriptions, and the fact that the prices realized ranged over almost half a century and were the result of bidding by America's greatest collectors and numismatists.

Also, the Chapman plates, over the years, at one time or another, represented a very high percentage of well-known rare and choice coins. This is particularly true in the American series.

Several months ago, I attempted to locate six or seven rare Colonial coins in the Chapman catalogs, by use of the excellent plates, and believe it or not, I located five pieces, two of which were sold more than once. A coin can be pedigreed by very careful comparison with photographic plates, as no two coins ever receive identical nicks or scratches in the same places.

While the value of pedigreeing rare items is debatable, I personally feel that it adds to the coin's value and interest. I know that some of my friends will question this reasoning, but I feel quite sure that their attitude is based on the sloppy and actually dishonest descriptive practices sometimes resorted to when describing a rare coin today. A coin

should not be cataloged as coming from the so-and-so collection unless identification can be verified beyond a shadow of a doubt. I feel that the quality of the Chapman plates is such that identification of many items is far from difficult.

A complete set of the large size Chapman sale catalogs belongs in any numismatic library worthy of the name. Unfortunately, very few complete sets, that is complete as to prices and plates, are in existence today. Many of the catalogs are difficult to obtain in any condition and several of them are actually rare with plates.

In order to aid the collector or dealer in getting together a complete set of these fine books, I have compiled a list of the known large catalogs, together with detailed information concerning the number of lots, plates, date cataloged and sold, name of the collection sold, and the original prices asked for the catalogs by the catalogers.

To establish some sort of a degree of scarcity, I carefully investigated dealer's stocks, auction sale catalogs featuring libraries and various sets of these volumes. A rarity number follows the description of each catalog. While this may seem somewhat presumptuous in some quarters, it should prove of value to collectors when trying to obtain these catalogs, particularly when bidding for them at auction. I may add that I based the rarity ratings on complete catalogs with prices and plates.

The most desirable catalogs are those with plates and prices, particularly if the prices are added by hand. The Chapmans sold several catalogs hand priced in red ink. Catalogs without plates are even of great value to a collector as the descriptive information found in many of them is almost priceless. The plate catalogs are much rarer though, and more desirable, and are worth many times the value of the catalogs without plates.

For several years I have been trying to bring together a set of these catalogs, and while there are only 22 in all, it is far from an easy task. I have bought part catalogs, that is those with price lists and no plates and I have obtained others with damaged texts and nice plates. In many instances, the final result was an assembled catalog.

Originally, all of the catalogs were published with white covers and gold printing. All of the plates were taped in, and I would suggest that anyone having any of these catalogs bound, be sure that the plates are taped in. Many of the various sets of plates are actual photographic prints which will crease and eventually break off if not taped into the binding.

It is very hard to place an actual Dollar value on these books, but I could give some indication of value by stating that two or three well-known dealers have offered to *pay* from \$40 to \$50 for the Jenks catalog with plates.

Many dealers have quietly searched for these catalogs while others have advertised publicly. As in the case of many other numismatic works, each year finds them dearer and much more difficult to obtain. Books, periodicals and catalogs are knowledge, and at this stage of the game, I would rather have the books than the coins.

In the near future I hope to discuss the smaller catalogs published by the Chapmans, and perhaps catalogs of other dealers as well as various standard works. In closing, I would like to thank Homer Downing for his most generous and valuable assistance.

CHAPMAN LARGER SIZE 4 TO 9 1/2" x 12 1/2" AUCTION CATALOGS

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of the Collection</u>	<u>Sold by</u>	<u>No. of lots</u>	<u>No. of plates</u>	<u>Orig. Price with plates</u>	<u>Orig. Price</u>	<u>Rarity</u>
1.	1882	BUSHNELL, CHARLES I.	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	3,000	12	\$5.00	\$1.00	R5
2.	1884	WARNER, THOMAS	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	3,727	12	\$5.00	\$1.00	R5
3.	1890	CLENEY, THOMAS	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	2,771	12	\$5.00	\$1.00	R3
4.	1895	WINSOR, RICHARD B.	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	1,353	10	\$4.00	\$1.00	R5
5.	1904	MILLS, JOHN G.	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	1,848	14	\$5.00	\$1.00	R3
6.	1906	SMITH, HARLAN P.	S. H. & H. CHAPMAN	2,416	14	\$5.00	\$1.00	R4
7.	1907	WILSON, DAVID S.	S. H. CHAPMAN	1,254	10	\$4.00	\$1.00	R1
8.	1907	STICKNEY, MATTHEW A.	H. CHAPMAN	3,026	20	\$5.00	\$1.50	R3
9.	1909	JEWETT, HENRY L.	S. H. CHAPMAN	1,871	13	\$4.00	\$1.00	R4
10.	1909	ZABRISKIE, ANDREW C.	H. CHAPMAN	1,429	13	\$4.00	\$1.00	R3
11.	1911	BALDWIN, C. A.	H. CHAPMAN	1,371	8	\$2.50	\$1.00	R3
12.	1911	SIEDLECKI, S.	H. CHAPMAN	819	3	\$1.50	\$1.00	R2
13.	1911	BROWN, JULIUS L.	S. H. CHAPMAN	1,242	7	\$2.50	.....	R4
14.	1912	EARLE, GEORGE H.	H. CHAPMAN	3,875	39	\$10.00	\$2.00	R6
15.	1914	GABLE, WILLIAM F.	S. H. CHAPMAN	1,865	14	\$3.50	.....	R3
16.	1914	PARSONS, GEORGE M.	H. CHAPMAN	2,756	12	\$4.00	\$1.25	R2
17.	1916	GREGORY, CHARLES	S. H. CHAPMAN	3,792	15	\$5.00	.....	R3
18.	1916	BEMENT, CLARENCE S.	H. CHAPMAN	827	9	\$3.00	\$1.00	R2
19.	1918	BEMENT, CLARENCE S.	H. CHAPMAN	999	5	\$4.50	\$1.00	R4
20.	1918	JACKMAN, ALLISON W.	H. CHAPMAN	1,156	9	\$4.50	\$1.00	R2
21.	1920	HUNTER, W. H.	S. H. CHAPMAN	856	9	\$4.00	.....	R4
22.	1921	JENKS, JOHN STORY	H. CHAPMAN	7,302	42	\$20.00	\$5.00	R6

THE MANILLA TOKEN

Currency of the West African Slave Trade

By ALEX S. BELL, A.N.A. 15400, Hillingdon, England

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On the morning of Sunday, 10th October, 1948, while reading my newspaper, I saw a picture of a curious open-ended ring, with the caption, "Slave Bracelet." Under the illustration was a paragraph, which I read with very great interest. It was to the effect that, by the end of March, 1949, there would pass from use, for all time, a very unusual form of currency, which was born in the Negro Slave trade of West Africa and had existed for nearly five hundred years.

My imagination fired with the thirst for more knowledge regarding this matter, I wrote to the authorities in Nigeria for detailed information regarding this ending of what, in my opinion, constitutes an era in Numismatics. Although little seems to be known about this form of currency generally, it was only through the great kindness of the late Accountant-General of Nigeria, that I am able to put this story together.

Almost everyone knows how, from time immemorial, trinkets of all kinds, after being given to natives of many lands, as presents, have developed into a form of currency among these peoples, but I believe that, for an article of adornment, i.e., a bangle or bracelet, to develop into a regular currency for the buying and selling of human beings, is unique in history.

In my opinion, all, or mostly all people when young, have their imaginations greatly stirred by the so-called "Romantic adventures" of human history, such as the eras of the Pirates, from the Moorish Corsairs and Viking Raiders to Captains Kidd and Morgan of the Spanish Main, the stories of the Spanish Inquisition, the exploits of the American Indians and the Wagon trains, the Wild West and last, but not least, "blackbirding" or dealing in black ivory.

But, when one looked beneath the surface and thought, these things were hideous and beastly. In my opinion, the worst example of "Man's inhumanity to man," was the West African Slave trade. Greater people than I have come to the conclusion that the Negro slave trade was about the greatest blot on humanity one could think of, and believe me, very few nations at that time, could escape from the fact that they helped in building up this loathsome traffic in human flesh.

Any credit, so-called, in this matter, should go to the Portuguese for being the first nation to really start this slave trade. In 1442, the well-known Portuguese explorer, Prince Henry the Navigator, was examining the West Coast of Africa. His officers had captured some Moors and Prince Henry had given orders that they should be sent home to their own country. For that generous gesture, the Moors presented Prince Henry with some gold dust and ten "blacks." *That* can be said to be the real beginning of the trade in "black ivory." Prince Henry sent the ten blacks to the Court in Portugal, then he put up posts and forts on the West Coast, where he persuaded the Negroes to be shipped to Portugal and Spain as slaves and labourers.

From the year 1490 onwards, the children of these slaves were shipped to the Portuguese Colonies to work on the plantations. This

trade by the Portuguese went on for many years before other nations took a hand in the matter.

The first real British Slave trader was one Sir John Hawkins. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, on his third voyage, he took four hundred Negro slaves to the West Indies and sold them for £25 per head. That sure was a heap of money in those days. Queen Elizabeth turned a blind eye to this sideline of her private traders and it was not until 1663, that an African company was formed, with a charter referring to slaves. In 1600 the Dutch officially took up slaving, followed by the French, Danes, Swedes, Brandenbergers and finally, the English.

Slaving was supported by King Charles and the Holy Church; then the British Merchants, especially at Bristol, saw how to make money and joined in. At that time the British trade was confined to the Spanish-American colonies.

Later, when England got the American colonies, they were used as a dumping ground for Royalist prisoners, as slave labourers. Royalists, Roman Catholics and Quakers were all sent to the Bristol slave market, then shipped as slaves to Virginia and the Carolinas, Jamaica, Barbados and other British Islands and colonies.

That infamous English judge of those days, between 1690 and 1740, one "Bloody Jefferies" as he was called, applied the law so rigorously, that the actual kidnapping of men, women and children to be sent to the colonies as slaves, to keep up the supply, rose to its height and was winked at by the authorities. So it went on till old Newgate Jail was emptied, in 1786, to send the first fleet of prison ships to Botany Bay, thus taking the first step towards the founding of Australia by nothing more than white slaves.

In 1772, there were actually thousands of black slaves in Britain, the property of retired planters.

All these facts are historical and as the white labourers on the plantations in the American Colonies were being exhausted, black slavery was carried on, until Britain, owing to the cry of abhorrence which arose, abolished slavery, helped by such men as Wilberforce and one other who, in my humble opinion, was the greatest liberator of all time — and that man was Abraham Lincoln.

When slavery was abolished in 1807, the Manilla token or slave bracelet was then used as currency only by the natives of Nigeria, it being an offence for any white person to use the manillas.

Some thirty years after Prince Henry explored the West Coast, the Rio Real or Royal River (now called the New Calabar River) was discovered in 1471-72, by Fernao do Po and Pero da Cintra, who were engaged in the first Portuguese exploratory voyages in the Bight of Biafra. Another river, seven leagues to the east of Rio Real, possibly the Qua Ibo, was originally called the Pero da Cintra, after the latter explorer and the Island of Fernando Po, was named after the former. From 1490 onwards, the Rio Real was exploited intensively as a source of slaves in the rapidly developing and, at one time, immensely wealthy sugar plantations in the Island of Sao Thome, discovered in 1473. Under the terms of a Royal grant dated 26th March, 1500, Dom Manuel, King of Portugal, gave considerable slaving and trading concessions to the Sao Thome Islanders, in territory specifically including the Rio Real.

The accounts of Fernao de Melbo, Captain of Sao Thome, of 9th December, 1510, shows that "manillas" in copper and brass, described as "bracelets," were used as barter for slaves and pepper.

A writer of that time gives a list of the commodities and wares most desired in Guinea, which include brass and lead manils. John Commensal, a merchant, who sailed for the West Coast of Africa in 1576, took with him "certain mainoles or bracelettts" (sic). These documents indicate pretty clearly the origin of the manilla.

They were used as currency by the Kalabaris, in common with other tribes in this area, though for some time prior to their redemption, the Kalabaris had ceased to use them.

They were imported in large quantities during last century but at the same time copper and brass rods were also imported and used in conjunction with manillas. The Kalabaris did intricate work with the bars, beating them into thin rods, and weaving and plaiting them together for bangles and bracelets.

Old shrines in various parts of the Clan have manillas of all shapes and sizes in front of them.

This is supported by the following extract from a Draft Report on Manillas currency compiled by Mr. A. M. Gerrard, Assistant District Officer, early in 1947.

"The use of the manilla as a medium of exchange is as old as European contact with West Africa itself. Originally imported as a bracelet, it is mentioned as early as 1482 when it appears amongst other items in Portuguese lists of trade goods to be used 'to ensure the goodwill' of the labourers engaged in building the fortress of Elmina.

"That it almost immediately lost its primary decorative use and became a substitute for currency is shown by the fact that in the year 1508 the Portuguese factor at Axim held as stock, listed among small quantities of petty merchandise, no less than 67,095 'common manillas of brass.'

"For several centuries thereafter trade on the West Coast was conducted by barter based on a fluctuating metal standard of iron bars and manillas. It would appear that in most areas the iron bar fairly early ousted the manilla as a basis of the agglomerate area then known as 'Benin,' and in time became most closely associated with the Calabar and Opobo areas. As trade expanded, large numbers of manillas were manufactured in Europe and exported to Opobo and Calabar, and in the mid nineteenth century were regularly manufactured in Birmingham for the African trade."

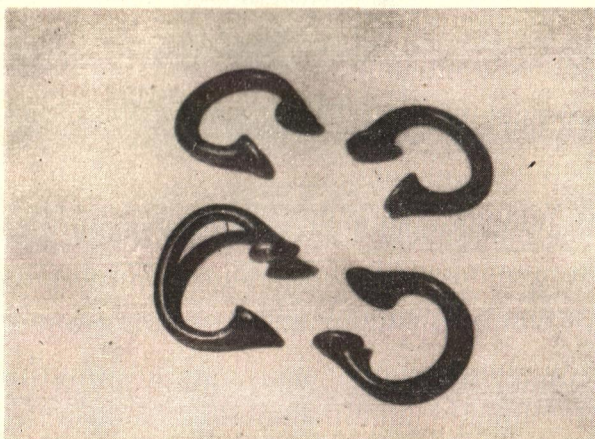
The specimens depicted, were sent to me at Christmas 1948, with the compliments of Mr. P. W. Adshead, late Accountant-General of the Treasury, Lagos, Nigeria, as an addition to my collection.

The withdrawal operation of the manilla token was authorized by a Bill or Ordinance. It is known as the Manilla Prohibition Ordinance, 1949. This law to redeem the manillas, also makes it an offence, under a penalty of a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment or to both such fine or imprisonment, for any person to have in their possession more than two hundred Manillas of the three known types, except for ceremonial purposes not connected with trade.

Thus, in six months, from 1st October, 1948, to 1st April, 1949, passed a currency used in trade of all kinds for nearly five centuries.

The area within which these manillas circulated was restricted to the provinces of Owerri, Ogoja, Calabar and part of the Enugu Province in the Eastern Region. They circulated over a much wider zone earlier in this century.

The numbers in circulation to be redeemed, were unknown, but, for the purpose of financing the operation it was assumed that twenty-five millions might be in circulation. In a letter I received from Mr. Adshead, when he arrived in England, on his retirement, March, 1949, he told me that by the 1st March, 1949, over thirty millions of manilla tokens had been redeemed by the British Government, but, as the final date was 1st April, the total number of manilla tokens redeemed was forty millions, at a cost to the British Government of £350,000. Fifteen hundred tons of manillas had been shipped overseas.



Group of Manillas in the collection of Alex S. Bell. Photograph shows them greatly reduced in size

The face value of each of the specimen depicted is three pence and it is called the Okpoho. There were also two other types used, the Okombo value one penny and the Abi value one halfpenny. In point of fact, there is little difference between any of these manillas except in the weight. The face values given were used in redeeming the manillas, pegged for the final period of six months.

When it was in free circulation, however, the rate of the manilla varied tremendously according to the season and particularly during the buying period of palm-oil and palm-kernels.

The Okpoho is roughly a circle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches overall with an opening 1 inch wide, the ends flattened out to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The thickness of the ring itself is about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch. The weight is 3 ounces.

It may also be interesting to know something about the metals with which the manilla is made. Here are the details, which may fluctuate to some extent, of a sample of 24 manillas sent to England for assay:

Copper	content	62.68%
Lead	content	30.05%
Bismuth	content	0.05%
Arsenic	content	0.65%
Antimony	content	2.81%
Tin	content	2.05%
Iron	content	0.25%
Zinc	content	0.98%
Nickel	content	0.48%
		<hr/> 100.00%

Objects and Reasons

For some years past there have been many requests that the Government should have the manilla withdrawn from circulation, and as from the 1st October, 1948, the Government have put into effect plans intending to secure such withdrawal within the period of six months ending on the 31st March, 1949. It is considered that these plans will give everybody who has manillas an ample opportunity of exchanging them for cash, and, in order that the withdrawal may be completely effective, this Bill is designed to secure that the Governor may fix a date, not earlier than the 1st day of April, 1949, on and after which the use of manillas as currency will be an offence, as will also the possession of more than 200 manillas of any one or more of the kinds dealt with in the withdrawal operation. The limit of two hundred which may be retained by virtue of clause 3 has been fixed so that persons desiring to retain manillas for ceremonial purposes not connected with trade may do so without breaking the law.

ARTHUR RIDEHALGH,
Acting Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Lagos, Nigeria.
2nd November, 1948.

In my opinion, it illustrates one of the many interesting by-paths of numismatics. To collect and own nice specimens of coins is a pleasant and harmless avocation, but I think the genuine pleasure and satisfaction that is to be derived from exploring one of the little known phases of numismatics, far surpasses mere ownership.

LAST CALL FOR THE 1950 CONVENTION!

All means of transportation, whether plane, train, boat, or automobile, will be converging on Milwaukee Friday, August 25th! Be sure you are aboard! Don't miss this outstanding convention!

The arrangements are all completed. Your committee has worked long and hard to provide you with an interesting and stimulating program. We are sure that you will enjoy all of the activities offered, and that this will be a convention which you will always remember. Our plans include special attractions for the ladies. There will be a private lounge where they can gather at any time, and cards will be provided to help them get acquainted and pass the time. Interesting programs and a card party are included in the arrangements.

Why not make this a family vacation and introduce your children, too, to the hobby from which we have all derived so much pleasure? Bring them to the convention with you. Here they can meet collectors from all over the country, and absorb some of the enthusiasm for numismatics that they will encounter on every hand. Most of the entertainment, besides, will appeal to young people as much as to the adults, and they can find a great deal in Milwaukee to interest them. The public museum, many theaters, the shopping district, Juneau Park, and Lake Michigan with its swimming facilities, are all within walking distance of the Hotel Schroeder. In addition, many of our visitors may enjoy attending the Wisconsin State Fair, which will be in progress during the convention.

As an added inducement, the committee is offering reduced registration fees for children of members, and a very desirable prize will be awarded at the banquet to the family with the most children present.

ADDRESS OF COL. MOSS BEFORE BOSTON SOCIETY

Four score and ten years ago "eight gentlemen met by invitation" according to the minutes of its first Secretary to organize in the Hub of the Universe, the Boston Numismatic Society. The exact date of the first meeting was February 11, 1860, in the rooms of the New England Historical Genealogical Society. The first Secretary, William Sumner Appleton served for 43 years.

It was incorporated by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on March 19, 1870. Three of the original founders were among the four applicants for the incorporation. The application stated the purpose as being the "collecting and preserving Medals and Coins, and publishing accounts of same; also for the collection of a Numismatic Library, elucidating the history of ancient and modern Medals and Coins."

It is the third oldest numismatic organization in our country being exceeded by less than two years only by The American Numismatic Society and The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, both of which were founded in 1858. Like many other institutions it has had its thriving periods and the giddy wheel of fortune has also brought periods of depression. In the early period in 1865 it had reached its peak in membership of 28 members. The membership thereafter kept shrinking until in 1890, there remained only seven members. However, notwithstanding this fact meetings continued to be held regularly. That is typical of New England and particularly Boston. Devotion to a cause or ideal is characteristic of Pilgrim descendants.

The reason for the decreasing membership is no doubt understandable in a most interesting paper entitled "Reminiscences by an Older Member" written in 1917 by John Robinson, once Treasurer of the Society. Of the early years of 1870 he writes:

"The society in those days was inclined to be exclusive, and the meetings were quite solemn affairs, with more learned talk than show of coins; but they were very enjoyable, for the old Boston element there represented was an interesting study." He then describes some of the members. "The Reverend Edmund Farwell Slafter discoursed learnedly on classical coinage and wrote on the colonial issues of Vermont. He well represented the clergy of the day and certainly added dignity to the meetings. George Williams Pratt was a typical Bostonian of the Old School, formal in manner and aristocratic in feature. He carefully guarded the society's membership lest unsuitable additions should creep in. — Henry Dearborn Fowle, the North End druggist, always reminded one of a retired actor. He was devoted to Greek and Roman coins and was thoroughly posted on them and their values. — Sylvester Sage Crosby, my successor in office, was added later to the membership. He brought to the meetings very interesting coins, especially the varieties of dies he was studying of the American colonial series." Every student of numismatics knows that he later, in 1878, wrote perhaps the most outstanding and monumental book on numismatics ever written on this continent entitled "The Early Coins of America." Of another member Lorin G. Parmalee he wrote: "Parmalee was a baker at the South End, who transferred the profits of his Boston baked beans into American gold, and astonished the members by quietly unfolding his beautiful pieces to the value of untold thousands on the library table." Of the first secretary

William Sumner Appleton he wrote, "He was quiet, rather stiff in manner, always wore a tight-fitting frock coat, and usually a tall hat a little antedating the prevailing pattern. He owned more coins than all the other members together and exhibited them freely. James Brewster Rhodes, the State Street broker seemed more like a New Yorker than a Boston man."

The very first paper read in the year of the formation of your Society was written by a Philadelphian, William E. Du Bois, who was an honorary member. The subject was the "Japanese Cent." He was the Assayer of the Philadelphia Mint and the author of several volumes on numismatics. It seems a coincidence that ninety years later another Philadelphian should have the great honor of addressing you on this anniversary.

As of this date the Society has issued five medals. The fourth medal was struck in 1945 in memory of Shepard Pond who had been an ardent member for 24 years. He had served the Society in every capacity except the Vice-Presidency. He is one of the really great figures in the field of numismatology. And it is therefore very appropriate that in the Society's latest medal commemorating its 90th Anniversary that same should be inscribed:

"In grateful recognition the 90th Anniversary of the Boston Numismatic Society is Dedicated to the Memory of Shepard Pond"

This Society in its long history has had many members who have achieved high honors for the scholarly and original writings pertaining to numismatics. By reason of your many contributions to the advancement of the study of numismatics and your flourishing membership it can authoritatively be stated that it is now in its Golden Era. On behalf of the American Numismatic Association and its ten thousand members, I officially and personally felicitate the Boston Numismatic Society, its untiring and able officials and its splendid membership. I wish it God-speed and may it continue to go on and on in its great work for centuries to come.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK-1950

FINAL REPORT

National Coin Week ended April 21, 1950, and entries received by May 15, 1950, were judged by the Awards Committee. Winners and honorable mention are herewith listed. All corporate and individual entrants have been notified of their standing by mail. Anyone desiring a complete list of entrants and their standings may obtain the list by writing the General Chairman.

Only those who participated actively can appreciate the amount of effort necessary to make National Coin Week the success it was. The large amount of newspaper publicity, the radio and television broadcasts and the excellent displays that were brought before the public eye have told the world that Coin Collecting is THE hobby.

All participants are entitled to a certificate of participation. Some of the corporate entries did not list the names and addresses of the

members who helped. The Chairman of each corporate club entry is requested to forward a list of the names and addresses of those participating to the General Secretary so that engrossed participation certificates can be mailed.

To all who helped make National Coin Week a success our sincere thanks. It was an honor to have been chosen, and a pleasure to have served our Association in the National Coin Week program for 1950.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK COMMITTEE,

Harry X Boosel, *General Chairman*
James W. Curtis

Awards Committee:

Herbert M. Bergen, *Chairman*
Eugene D. Johnston
Dr. C. L. Emmons
Joseph G. Steele
Karl M. Brainard

Liaison Officers:

L. C. Panosh
Charles L. Ruby

1950 NATIONAL COIN WEEK WINNERS

Prize winning plaques will be awarded at the Annual Banquet of the American Numismatic Association on August 29, 1950, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Winning entries will be on display at the convention.

Corporate Winners:

First Place — Silver Finish Trophy
Phoenix Coin Club
Second Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Marysville Numismatic Society
Third Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Kanawha Valley Coin Club

Individual Winners:

First Place — Silver Finish Trophy
Stanley Schillinger, Marysville, Ohio
Second Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Edward W. W. Lewis, New York 28, N. Y.
Third Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Charles N. Sherman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Junior Winners:

First Place — Silver Finish Trophy
Metropolitan Junior Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Pingry School Coin Club, Elizabeth, N. J.
Third Place — Bronze Finish Trophy
Rochester Junior Numismatic Association
Rochester 9, New York

Honorable Mention:

Corporate

4. Burlington Coin Club
5. Philadelphia Transportation Co. Coin Club
6. Arkansas Valley Coin Club
7. Milwaukee Numismatic Society
8. Washington Numismatic Society
9. San Diego Coin Club
10. Chicago Coin Club

Individual

4. Edward L. Weikert, Washington, D. C.
5. Courtney L. Coffing, Crowley, La.
6. Herman L. Boraker, Rocky Ford, Colo.
7. Charles L. Ruby, Fullerton, California
8. Glenn B. Smedley and Earl C. Brown,
Chicago, Illinois
9. and 10. William C. Boston, Ridley Park, Pa.
9. and 10. Fred H. Smith, Ontario, California

Junior

4. Jefferson School, Santa Ana, California.
5. Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco,
San Francisco, California

SIX SETS OF SLIDES NOW AVAILABLE

The Edward T. Newell Visual Education Committee announces that it will have two new sets of slides ready for use by A.N.A. clubs soon. Requests for reservations may be made any time now for dates in September and after. One set is of the Private Gold Coins and the other is of Commemorative Coins and Medals, not including the half dollars which make up another set.

These two bring to six the number of sets of 2 x 2 plastic slides available to A.N.A. clubs for use at meetings, banquets, etc. The four sets which have been in circulation since the first of the year are as follows: Colonial Notes and Coins, Commemorative Half Dollars, U.S. Types, ½ Cent to 20 Cents, and U.S. Types, Quarters to Silver Dollars. Club officers should refer to the notice on page 50 of the January, 1950, *Numismatist* for further information regarding procurement of these slides.

Some time and correspondence can be saved if several dates on which slides could be used are given in the first letter to the Committee. There are very few open dates for the remainder of 1950 on which the first four sets are still available. One club has already had all four sets, and others will have seen all four by the year's end. Requests for any of the six sets may be made to the Chairman of the Committee, Glenn B. Smedley, 8019 S. Calumet Ave., Chicago 19. Some reservations have been made for next year, so requests should be sent in promptly for any sets wanted. Any set makes an interesting and instructive evening's program.

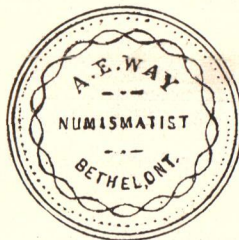
Obituaries

A. E. WAY

Word was recently received of the death of A. E. Way of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. He was born April 1, 1872, and died May 5, 1950. Mr. Way joined the A.N.A. in 1904 and was number 581. While not an active member at the time of his death, he was and had been for many years, a subscriber to the *Numismatist*.



Mr. Way was not too active in the numismatic field recently and seemed content to remain rather obscure. However, such was not always the case, and many old-timers will recall the token he struck, a wood-cut illustration of which was published on page 263 of the July 1904 *Numismatist*. Just two years ago this writer was presented one of these tokens by Mr. Way. It would seem apropos to show a modern cut of it together with a reproduction of the old original which incidentally was attributed as Number 15 by none other than that famous numismatist, A. R. Frey.



Mr. Way's other claim to fame happened when it was discovered in May 1932 that the last stickful of type, handset by our beloved Dr. Heath and containing a portion of his mailing list, listed the name of A. E. Way. A reproduction of this can be found on pages 445 and 447 of the July 1932 *Numismatist*. We sincerely regret the loss of another of our early members.

— J. W. O.

OTTO C. LIGHTNER DIES IN CHICAGO

Otto C. Lightner, 63 years old, publisher of "Hobbies" magazine and well known in philatelic and numismatic circles, died June 9 in the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago.

In addition to being a collector and publisher, he was a widely-known conductor of hobby exhibits.

Three years ago Mr. Lightner gave his personal million-dollar collection of art treasures to St. Augustine, Florida, buying the old Alcazar there for \$200,000 and renovating it to house the museum.

Surviving are four brothers, Ralph, Scott, Paul and George, and two sisters, Mrs. Elsie Keller and Mrs. Gertrude Moore.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB (California)

EUREKA! Long Beach, Calif., at last has a coin club of its own! An organization meeting was held at the Wilton Hotel, Long Beach, Calif., on June 24th. Sponsored by Chas. Kiser of the California State Numismatic Association, it was an unqualified success. Twenty-six persons were in attendance and all signed up as members.

By-laws were adopted and officers elected as follows: President, R. Brown; Vice President, J. Yribarne; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Wilkinson; Directors, J. M. Munson, A. E. Watson, S. E. Johnson, H. McCabe, and W. H. Buttram.

The meeting was honored by the presence of two officials from the American Numismatic Association, Leonel C. Panosh, 2nd Vice President and Charles L. Ruby, a member of the Board of Governors. Our thanks for their generous assistance in getting the club off to a good start. Mr. Ruby gave a very excellent talk on the A.N.A., clarifying many points for all of us.

It was unanimously agreed that we file application to affiliate with both the American Numismatic Association and the California State Numismatic Association.

S. J. Kabealo then gave us a preview of what to expect when the California State Numismatic Association holds its fall convention here in Long Beach November 10-13, 1950.

Our first meeting adjourned after receiving best wishes for success from representatives of the Los Angeles, Bay Cities, and Orange County Coin Clubs.

A. F. WILKINSON, Secy.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

The By-Laws Committee, consisting of the following members, has been appointed by the Executive Board:

Martin F. Kortjohn, 10 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Oscar G. Schilke
Harry J. Stein

All proposals for amendments to the By-Laws, to be considered at the annual convention in Milwaukee, Wisc., on August 25-29, 1950, should be presented in writing to this Committee, addressed to its Chairman, Martin F. Kortjohn, or handed to a member of the Committee at the convention.

M. VERNON SHELDON, President

Notes & Queries

Mr. Blake's Letter to Pres. Sheldon

Mr. M. Vernon Sheldon,
451 Wrightwood Avenue
Chicago 14, Illinois

My dear Mr. President:

I am being very much annoyed by the publication in New Haven of "Koin Kapers" wherein my name is often prominently mentioned. Such prominence is leading A. N. A. members to think that I am in some way behind Mr. K. in his campaign against the present administration of the A. N. A. This is not so, and I want to say that Mr. K. is receiving no advice or information from me, nor has he asked for it. I am not a member of his Committee of 80, nor am I a contributor to it. I refused to have anything to do with it. Nor have I any connection with any other members who are disgruntled over matters which happened in the past. I am concerned lest you and your associated officers of the A. N. A. may think I am aiding Mr. K. I take this occasion to confirm my sentiments as expressed to you in my letter of November 22, 1949.

I would say further, I know Mr. K. and as I meet him in the New York Club meetings I greet him as I would any other member.

I have not taken this matter up with him because I do not want to start any more unpleasantness in the A. N. A.

May I ask you to make my position clear to your governing body!

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours truly,

George H. Blake,
Jersey City, New Jersey

Demand for Coins Down, Philadelphia Mint Shuts

Philadelphia, June 14. — The Philadelphia mint yesterday closed down its coin-making operation for an estimated two months because of a decrease in demand for coins.

Edwin H. Dressel, superintendent of the mint, said the move will permit a complete inventory. The decrease in the demand for coins, he said, brought about the order from Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint.

Special Warning to Numismatists

Recently reports have been received from Eastern States to the effect that unsolicited shipments of coins from "Iron Curtain" countries have been mailed to collectors in U. S. A. accompanied by a request for payment in merchandise (specific sizes of shirts, shoes, etc., being mentioned) or in cash, the cash to be sent to an intermediary in the U. S. A. with which the "Iron Curtain" correspondent has an account, generally a large mail order house, etc.

These shipments of coins, whether from A. N. A. members, or not, in "Iron Curtain" countries involve no obligation on the receiving party for their return, unless postage is sent along for the return of the shipment.

Abusive and threatening letters follow in the wake of the shipment of coins if they are not promptly paid for in merchandise or cash.

A. N. A. members in the United States are advised to decline these coin shipments, and if threatening letters are received to demand postage be sent for their return, for two very good reasons. First, the value is highly inflated in price asked for coins, and the element of fraud exists. Second, patriotism for one's own country should be paramount and "satellites of Russia" should not be traded with.

— C. H. RYAN,
Board of Governors
American Numismatic Association

The New York Numismatic Club To Hold 500th Meeting

On August 11, 1950, The New York Numismatic Club will celebrate its 500th meeting at a dinner to be held at the Building Trades Employers Association Club, No. 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

There will be a display of the Club's numismatic material at 6 p. m. with dinner at 7 p. m. The principal speaker will be the renowned numismatist, F. C. C. Boyd.

Any collector who plans to be in the New York area on that date is cordially invited to attend this affair. Reservations may be sent to Otto T. Sghia, 3314 Bouck Avenue, Bronx 67, New York, or to Vernon L. Brown, c/o The Chase National Bank, 46 Cedar Street, New York 15, New York.

Stolen Coins and Notes Recovered

On April 19, 1950, a collection of coins and notes was stolen while on display in the Woodlawn Regional Library during National Coin Week. It was the personal property of the writers of this letter, Earl C. Brown and Glenn B. Smedley.

The robber was apprehended on May 3, through the efforts of the Chicago Police and the night janitor of the Library. Subsequently he was identified in connection with several other armed robberies and was indicted by the Grand Jury on three charges. The cases came to trial Monday, June 19, in the Criminal Court of Cook County.

We are pleased to advise you that just before court convened the collection was returned to us, except for a few inconsequential pieces. Practically no damage had been done to the coins and the twelve notes that were returned.

As a result of this action, his pleas of guilt and lack of previous criminal record, leniency was recommended and the Court sentenced the young man to one to four years in the Illinois State Penitentiary.

Report on the Menjou Sale

With a crowded room of collectors and dealers, the big sale got under way at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 15th. Among those in attendance were Jim Kelly of Dayton, Ohio; Joe Stack of N.Y.C.; Sol Kaplan of Cincinnati; Bob Schermerhorn of Dallas; Louis Eliasberg of Baltimore; John Pittman of Rochester, N.Y.; Earl Parker and Brant Eubanks of San Francisco, and of course many from the California area.

The elite among the collecting fraternity was represented either by their Bid Sheets or by the dealers who had traveled thousands of miles to attend one of the greatest public auction sales of rare coins ever held — and it turned out to be a really great sale.

It was not long before the rarities came up for sale — lot 97 — the 1802 half dime was sold cheaply at \$425. Before long the famous 1894-S dime was up and down at \$1850 the 1895-O sold at \$155 and the auctioneer announced that a bid of \$270 had been received for this item.

Now we arrive at the point destined to provide the most sensational bidding in many a year: the unique

uncirculated 1873 Carson City dime without arrows. Cataloguing at \$350 in the Standard Lists this rarity was estimated at \$1000, although it was really expected to go to \$2000 — and that bid was received. Opening at \$1100 trading was brisk and soon the \$2000 mark was passed. James Kelly topped it. Louis Eliasberg then entered the field. Mr. Eliasberg made the flight from Baltimore in order to obtain the only two coins he needed to complete an **entire collection** of U.S. coins of every date and every mint in every metal. This 1873 dime was one of them. Bidding soon reached \$3000 and was still continuing. Apparently the cataloguer had something when he stated, "among the rarest of all U.S. coins not excluding the 1804 dollar or the 1913 nickel." Apparently Mr. Eliasberg was determined to win but so was Kelly and he did — at \$3650. In our opinion it took "guts" for Mr. Eliasberg to drop out — it certainly wasn't the money but his conviction that the coin — at that moment — wasn't worth the price. Kelly, on the other hand, feels that it is the greatest rarity among the U.S. coins. We are inclined to agree.

A full report will be included in our List of Prices realized (\$1.00) ready soon. The other high lights: 1876-CC 20 cents, \$1325; 1827 quarter, \$2725; 1838-O half dollar \$1650; 1841 \$2.50 gold, \$5100; 1875 \$3 gold, \$2675; 1815 \$5 gold, \$3000; 1858 \$10 gold, \$1750; 1879 quintuple Stella, \$3400; St. Gaudens \$20 Proof, 1907, \$825; 1924-S \$20, \$2000; 1926-D \$20, \$2000; 1884 Trade Dollar, \$765; 1885 Trade Dollar, \$1320; 1870-S Silver Dollar, \$1675.

Frauds Should Be Reported to S. S.

Our alert members are always anxious to warn collectors of fraudulent practices in selling coins, especially when it comes to altering dates or mint marks in order to fake a common coin so it appears to be a rare one. The most recent example of this was reported in the June issue on the 1944-D cents being altered to resemble 1914-D's.

When such frauds are discovered they should be immediately reported to the nearest office of the United States Secret Service. Our government agents will put a swift end to such frauds and the sooner they are reported the sooner the crooks will be "taken out of circulation."

Guide to Italian Coin Dealers

Dear Mr. Mosher:

As you might suspect, I have visited the establishments of a number of coin dealers here in Italy. It seems possible to me that some readers of *The Numismatist* will be visiting Italy on Holy Year Pilgrimages and might like to shop around as I did, so I kept a list of the names and addresses which may be worth publishing. It is my impression that they are difficult to locate, but it is helpful to remember that the ancient profession of money changing is often combined here with that of numismatist. The *CAMBIO* sign on the front of a shop is sometimes a clue. Visits have been paid to the following:

P. & P. Santamaria, Numismatici
Piazza Di Spagna, 35
Rome

F. Renn-Rain
Piazza Di Spagna, 7
Rome

Argentarius
Via Frattina, 53A
Rome

Numismatico Baronowski
Corso Umberto, 184 (Upstairs)
Rome

Picchi, Numismatico
Ponte Vecchio
Florence

Albizo Degli Albizi
Piazza Duomo, 21-22R
Florence

Vincenzo Favareto
Via XXV Aprile, 6
Genoa

G. Ferro
Via Gramsci, 257-259R
Genoa

Numismatica Giuseppe De Falco
Piazza Dei Martiri, 29
Naples

R. Barzan & Rag. M. Raviola
Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 73
Turin

Rodolfo Ratti
Via Manzoni, 23
Milan

I was very courteously received at all the listed establishments without making extensive purchases. The

information desks at some of the larger hotels are sometimes helpful in locating coin dealers in a city, but likely as not you will have spent your taxi fare in locating a stamp dealer, an antique shop or a money changing emporium.

Language assistance is highly desirable in most shops, though English is spoken in a few.

A few of the numismatic shops have excellent libraries, and have books for sale.

I had hoped to pick up some old U.S. coins, especially copper cents, while here, but have about given up the idea. I doubt if there is a collector of U.S. coins in Italy, except for gold, which is often offered at high prices by dealers. The numismatists here apparently collect only Italian, European, or ancient coins.

Very truly yours,

— R. H. WILLIAMSON
Milan, Italy

Defends the Use of the Word "Penny"

Dear Sir:

As a very recent applicant for A.N.A. membership (No. 18495) I may be presuming a bit in thus writing to you. However, I have just received the back copies of *The Numismatist* for 1950, and as a student of American currency and monetary history and a collector of American coins and their antecedents in England and Spain, I feel I must take exception to the article in the February issue by Elston G. Bradfield, "A Cent is a Cent, not a Penny" and to the caption "Another 350 Wrong" prefixed to W. R. Folk's letter in the May issue.

Mr. Bradfield is correct in saying that the cent is equal to the half-penny of the English coinage, and not the penny. But the colloquial expression of "penny" for the U. S. cent does not refer to the English penny at all, but to the American Colonial penny of the 17th and 18th centuries, which was much less valuable than the English penny. As early as 1652, when Massachusetts issued her Pine Tree coinage, the colonial shilling and with it the colonial penny, was worth only 75% of the English units. The Pine Tree shilling weighed only 72 grains troy, .925 fine, against the English standard of 92.90 grains, also .925 fine. So the

Massachusetts penny was 1/16th of the English shilling or 3/4 English penny, and when the Spanish dollar became the accepted medium of exchange throughout North America, Massachusetts pegged the dollar at 6s. or 72d, although the dollar was worth only 4s. 6d. sterling, or 54 English pence. Other colonies pegged the dollar at whatever rate seemed proper at the moment; Pennsylvania calculated the dollar at 7s. 6d. or 90 pence; New York at 8s. or 96 pence; Virginia at 6s. or 72d.

Thus at the time of the Revolution, the word "penny" meant a local money of account, varying according to the standard pound of the several colonies or states, and reckoned at 1/72, 1/90 or 1/96 of a Spanish dollar. The English penny was just as much a foreign coin then as now. It was worth from 1.33 to 1.78 colonial pence, and was not in circulation. In fact, very few English coins seem to have been in circulation in North America, and those that were, are listed in surviving lists of colonial coin valuations at a premium corresponding to their value in terms of the silver dollar, which of course was rated at from 6s. to 8s. in the colonies.

Therefore, when the decimal system was instituted in the United States, the penny of New England and Virginia was worth only 1.38 cents; the New York penny was worth only 1.04 cents; and the Pennsylvania-New Jersey penny only 1.11 cents; while the North Carolina penny was worth only 0.83 cent, since the Tarheels figured the dollar at 10s. or 120 pence. It is obvious that it would be quite simple and convenient to transfer the name of any one of these colonial units to the new decimal unit worth 1/100 dollar and so nearly equivalent in value, especially to those of New York and Pennsylvania. In effect, it was a change in nomenclature more than the introduction of an entirely new unit that Jefferson accomplished, just as he retained the Spanish-American peso as the "Dollar or Unit" and the Spanish real or bit of 1/10 peso as the "Disme or Tenth," while dropping the Mexican real of 1/8 peso which did not fit a decimal system of accounts. Even so, colloquial speech is stubborn enough, at least out West, to identify a quarter-dollar as a 2-bit piece, and a half-dollar as a 4-bit piece, to this day. So it shouldn't be too surprising that we should retain the memory of the old colonial

moneys of account in terming our 1-cent piece a "penny." It might be called a "Popular Numismatic Reminiscence" of the time when a dollar was worth 90 or 96 pence instead of 100 cents.

I realize that this is much too long — it started to be a letter on the first page and has apparently become a book. But that's often what happens when I get to riding my hobby, which as you may guess, is not only coin-collecting, but also coin-analysis (statistical, that is). I got started in numismatics because my father was in the U.S. Navy from 1898 to 1922, traveled a lot, and ended up with quite a lot of foreign silver and minor coins, which he presented to me on my 14th birthday. I then started the job of identifying the individual coins and comparing them with one another and with U.S. coins of similar size and/or value. Since I have been adding new pieces ever since, especially in the United States, Canadian, Colonial and Spanish-American series, I haven't quite finished the job yet. It has led into a lot of study and research in history and economics, alphabets and languages, especially French and Spanish, as well as in numismatics proper. Art plus Mechanics Plus Metrology PLUS Economics . . . it's hard to find any definite bounds — even Centurions, Crusaders and Corsairs get into the story of coins and coinages, where they came from and how far they spread. Well now, I'd better stop right now . . . sorry to have bored you in this perhaps pedantic manner, but I just had to express my views on the "Cent or Penny" deal, which I have actually done quite a bit of research on.

Yours very sincerely,

— L. W. McCABE,
15510 9th Ave. N.E.
Seattle 55, Washington

Public Display Changed Weekly

Lyle Andrews, A.N.A. member at Sumner, Washington, has just completed a showing of coins of the world, in which a different display was exhibited each week for a period of sixteen months. Each Monday coins of a different country, or other grouping such as animal coins or bird coins, were placed in the lobby of the Sumner bank. The display was started on the occasion of the opening of new bank offices in February, 1949,

and has attracted the attention of many non-collectors.

The continual changing of the display required much time and effort on the part of Mr. Andrews and he is to be complimented on a job well done.

The Commemorative Half Dollar

The members of the American Numismatic Association are constantly reading of the efforts at stabilization of one phase of our hobby, or science, as some prefer to call it. Constantly we are reminded of the mistakes in gradation of coins, improper methods of presenting coins in the sales catalogues, and of the general apathy of those whose business it is to look into such matters and to sell and distribute coins to the collectors.

To date we have not heard a single complaint about the long series of commemorative half dollars which have been foisted on the collecting fraternity. To date nothing has been done about preventing such an exploitation, which is just that by no uncertain terms.

Repeatedly we have complained that there is no facility for the coin collector equal to that of the Philatelic Division of the Post Office Department. Coins obtained from the Treasury are not anywhere near the mint condition when received as are the stamps which the philatelists receive. There is apparently no effort made at selection of coins.

We have complained about the small number of issues of commemorative coins by the mint. Certainly we do have a just complaint there. But what are we doing to justify that complaint? Do we call a halt to an obvious exploitation in our position as an Association interested in numismatics? Do we raise our voices in protest against an obvious overcharge for a set of coins which are very far from artistic excellence or the acme of the die makers skill? No, we do not, and until we put a stop to the use of the columns of our monthly publication in advertising an obvious affront to the serious and honest collector, we will never reach the mint officials in whose hands lies the right to recommend legitimate issues of commemorative coins.

Not until we have taken the promotional angle and the high profits out of commemorative issues will we be able to hold our heads high and be in a position to make our opinions

felt with the weight which is their just due.

Let us adopt a realistic approach to our problem. No one has yet seen where a postage stamp has been put on the market for monetary promotional gain. So should it be with commemorative coins. When that fact has been established, the position of the collector and the organization which represents him will benefit thereby. At such a time the main objections to commemoratives will then have been dissipated.

— THEO. G. KAUFMAN, ANA 1881
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Roanoke, Va. Transportation Token

Dear Mr. Mosher:

At various times I have availed myself of the opportunity of transportation tokens at cost from kind A.N.A. members. I would like to reciprocate.

Roanoke has a combined street car and bus token for 10 cts., four for 30 cts. Will be glad to furnish same at cost plus an addressed envelope. Likewise I have at times opportunity to get tokens of Lynchburg, Va. and also Norfolk, Va. Will be glad to furnish these also.

Yours very truly,

— F. G. PAYNE,
A.N.A. 2373
Box 655,
Roanoke 4, Virginia

Information Wanted on Restrikes of the U. S. Half Cents of 1831

Dear Mr. Mosher:

Mr. Gilbert in his book on United States half-cents, lists as his number two of 1831, a restrike of the half-cent of that year with the original obverse and the reverse of the half-cent of 1850.

There is such a restrike of the half-cent of 1836 and all the 40's but I have been unable to find any record in sales or in the knowledge of dealers or coin collectors of this restrike of 1831. Can a reader give me any information about it?

Very truly yours,

— JOSEPH BROBSTON
Suite 1215
1420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A LITTLE MEMO FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER

A Past President of the A.N.A.

Good Morning!

Some of the Old-Timers of the A. N. A. may recall my News Letters in *The Numismatist* — away back.

If you have the old volumes in your numismatic library, you will find them.

When I hear talk like that, that has come to my notice, of late, I say to myself — for what reason is this talk being circulated? At a cost of money?

I am of the opinion that it is a “gag” of some kind. There must be something behind it all.

Right now let me tell you: That as a President you can't beat that Vern Sheldon. He has built and worked his way up in the A. N. A. year after year and now.

And when I say work I know what I am talking about. He has put in valuable hours that his business really needed to further the Association's benefit.

It was his labor of love and for love alone.

Vern is a real collector and student of the circulating media of the world, old and new.

I thought I had a good Ancient Coin Collection years ago until I saw Vern's. And I said, “Boy Alive, I never before have seen such specimens here, there and yonder — yes I do.”

I lived in Paris 14 years and I have seen coins aplenty. When Frank Duffield passed on as Editor, I wondered who would be found to take his place, but Burt Saxton was found to take over, and he has done so proudly and with up-to-date ideas. Burt is of a royal stripe; an old time friend of Ed. Davis, long Secretary of the Chicago Coin Club and one of its founders. I have never heard anything but good and high grade things about this fellow.

There are besides these two men, many others who have really plugged and worked hard to upbuild the A. N. A.

There are many who right now deserve more than Gold Medals.

Regardless of some recent “Dog-Talk” and belittling words that sound like they were written in some back yard(?), the men at the helm of the A. N. A. are clean as a whistle and all work for the good of the outfit, bar none.

When men of high character, occupying high positions in their home cities, take the time to direct the doings of a Hobby Group like ours, we must take our hats off to them and work with them.

Every member should endeavor to get at least one new member each year.

There is no greater thing in life than a Hobby.

I have been “Hobbying it” for over 50 years and I like nothing better than being asked to come and talk about my hobbies before a group, large or small.

What in time is the A. N. A. for anyway?

My idea has always been that:

1. For the fun we get out of it.
2. For the social associations — the people we meet through the organization who are interested in the same hobby that we are.
3. For the spreading of numismatic knowledge, through our serial publication *THE GREAT NUMISMATIST*.

The largest and foremost publication of its kind in the entire world — bar none.

How many members know the story of how the A. N. A. happened to own *The Numismatist*?

It was at the Montreal Convention away back when; even before my day.

Farran Zerbe was running *The Numismatist*, as some one had to do it.

Farran had sunk a lot of money in it and was anxious to be relieved of the responsibility.

Ted Leon, that great Chicago Traveling Numismatist and Coin Dealer, was equal to the emergency.

He took W. C. C. Wilson out to dinner in Montreal. He plugged the idea to him that Mr. Wilson as a rich man and with numismatic feelings for the Association's good should buy *The Numismatist* from Mr. Zerbe and present it to the group as a gesture of good will.

Mr. Wilson said "Ted, I'll do it."

And it was done.

There was no rag-tag talk — no restrictions — he knew that numismatists were generally gentlemen or they wouldn't be numismatists.

The rest of the story is well known — Frank Duffield took over and the serial was and is today a success beyond words.

And, that's how the A. N. A. today owns this Great Serial outright.

Those who remember me from the old days, know that I was always the friend of the coin dealers.

I always said when I went to a convention I wanted to see the coin dealers' stocks.

I wanted to add to my cabinet.

I went to conventions to "get stuff" and to learn about coins, medals, paper money, and to meet people.

Those were the principal objects of "the trip."

We needed dealers then — we need them at our Conventions now — and we need them in between times.

Their "For Sale Displays" and exhibits are positively necessary, yes they are.

Our dealers should receive every courtesy and every advantage.

When S. Hudson Chapman used to set up his exhibits at a convention, a bright shiny Smith & Wesson Revolver always laid at hand — many will recall this.

FINAL NOMINATIONS REPORT

The following nominations were received for officers for the 1950 election, and include only those accepted by the candidates. Those not previously reported were received on June 25, the deadline for submission of nominations for inclusion on the official ballot.

FOR PRESIDENT

JOHN JAY PITTMAN Rochester, N. Y.
Rochester Numismatic Association, Buffalo Numismatic Association, New Haven Numismatic Society.

M. VERNON SHELDON Chicago, Illinois
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. OPAL H. MORRIS Homewood, Alabama
Birmingham Coin Club, Rochester Numismatic Association, Buffalo Numismatic Association, New Haven Numismatic Society.

COL. JOSEPH MOSS Philadelphia, Pa.
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Washington Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

LEONEL C. PANOSH San Diego, Calif.
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Ralph A. Mitchell, Orange County Coin Club.

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY

ROBERT H. LLOYD North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Rochester Numismatic Association, Buffalo Numismatic Association, New Haven Numismatic Society.

LEWIS M. REAGAN Wichita, Kansas
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.

FOR TREASURER

NORMAN BRYANT North Haven, Conn.
New Haven Numismatic Society, Rochester Numismatic Association, Buffalo Numismatic Association.

HAROLD R. KLEIN Hinsdale, Illinois
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.

His brother, Henry Chapman, was as careless as all get out; but he was such a gentleman that I doubt if he ever had any petty thefts at his set-ups.

BUT THE TIME MUST NEVER COME WHEN ANY DEALER OR GROUP OF DEALERS CAN DISRUPT, RAG-TAG OR THREATEN OUR LEARNED GROUP, TAKE OVER OR SLIP A PERSON INTO ITS MANAGEMENT.

On looking back I must make mention of that great professional Numismatist, B. Max Mehl of Texas.

Here is a fellow who has done more than his share for the A. N. A. in more ways than one.

Here is a coin dealer who in his own high grade dignified way has been a great asset to our group and to numismatics, yes he has.

By the way, Max Mehl sold me years ago, the "best looking" 50 Dollar Gold Slug that ever saw the light of day and it is still in the Boyer Museum Collection as a "star" example of what a fine gold coin should look like.

If you want to know more about this famous \$50 coin, ask Max Mehl at the next Convention.

Today it lays in a tray in my collection, in with Gold and Silver Bars, of great numismatic interest,

I could go a long way down the line — naming coin dealer after coin dealer — but let me tell you all:

Don't listen to knockers in or out of the A. N. A.

I now say to all knockers and dis-rupters.

Listen Boys, "Throw away that there hammer of yourn, and get a horn."

The A. N. A. should have its own home office building — museum, library and meeting hall, and a place to serve coffee and doughnuts to guests at certain times. It must be of fireproof construction with the highest grade of vaults and exhibit rooms. The location of this building should be in Chicago, the center of our Country.

The Boyer Museum for the preservation of American Curiosities has such a building, so I know what I am talking about.

Many of you know that Marie Boyer, my wife, passed on in her sleep May 1, 1950.

Marie was a great collector in her own way and was widely known for her three lectures on (1) Old Lace, (2) Perfumes, (3) Daguerreotypes. Many will miss her at the conventions.

My parting words are these: No one, and no group, interested in making money from numismatics, must ever dictate or in any way control the scientific A. N. A.

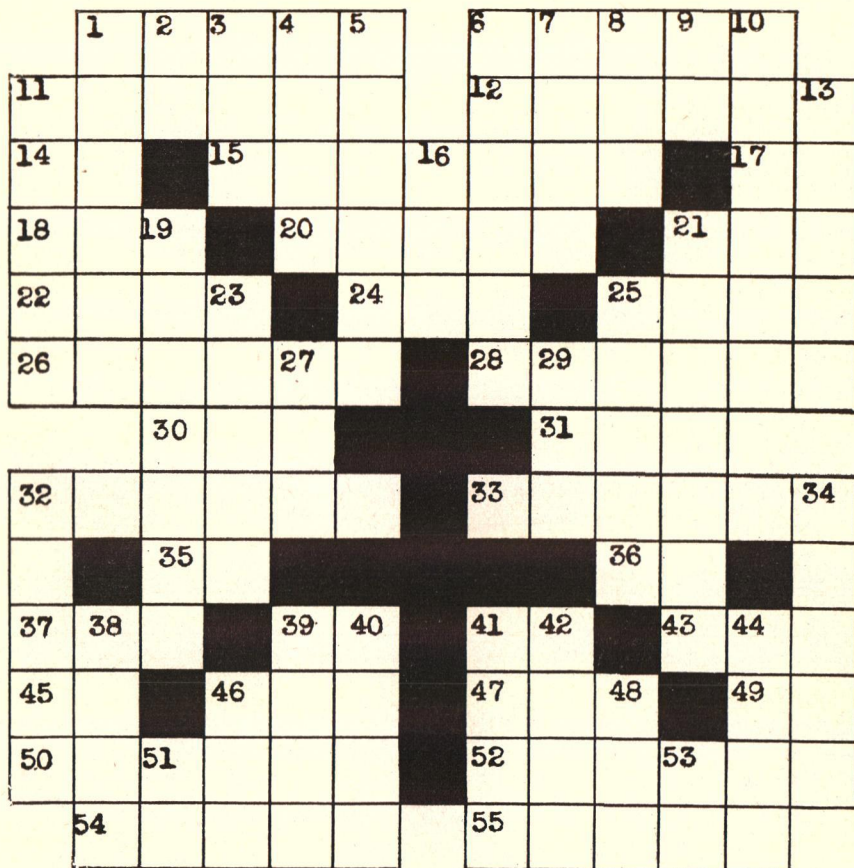
Absolutely never.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER
Life Member No. 14

CROSSWORD PUZZLE FOR COIN COLLECTORS

By J. B. NESTLE

(Solution will appear in next issue)



DEFINITIONS

Horizontal

1. Coin of Travancore
6. Planchets
11. Gilt (Sp.)
12. Name given to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea
14. THE CITY RESTORED (Lat. abbr.)
15. A minor coin of Portugal
17. Symbol for copper
18. The "Lost Colony" (abbr.)
20. Roman Emperor
21. Repositories for money (abbr.)

22. Pecuniary burden (Lat.)
24. Spanish Colonial counterstamp
25. Allowance for waste
26. Body politic (pl.)
28. To value with an eye toward taxation
30. An heraldic tincture indicated by perpendicular lines.
31. Chinese dynasty
32. The rank of governor in ancient Persia
33. Scottish twopence
35. Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia (abbr.)

FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(Five to be elected)

- REV. ANSLEM BROBURG E. Providence, Rhode Island
Coin Club of Rhode Island, Edna N. Czerwonka, Secy., and personal nominations by the members of that Club.
- COL. JAMES W. CURTIS Springfield, Illinois
Central Illinois Numismatic Society, F. Xavier Calico, Elkhart Coin Club, Racine Numismatic Society, New Zealand Numismatic Society, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club.
- JOHN S. DAVENPORT Galesburg, Illinois
Buffalo Numismatic Association, Rochester Numismatic Association, New Haven Numismatic Society.
- CAPT. OSCAR H. DODSON Urbana, Illinois
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Washington Numismatic Society, Boston Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.
- DR. F. STEVENS EPPS Charleston, W. Va.
Kanawha Valley Coin Club.
- DR. J. HEWITT JUDD Omaha, Nebraska
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Orange County Coin Club.
- REV. EDWARD W. W. LEWIS New York, N. Y.
Westchester County Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club.
- CHARLES L. RUBY Fullerton, Calif.
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Wichita Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Orange County Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Ralph A. Mitchell.
- C. H. RYAN Brooklyn, New York
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club.
- C. C. SHROYER Toledo, Ohio
Toledo Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Cincinnati Numismatic Association.
- DR. JOHN H. WILD Buffalo, New York
Buffalo Numismatic Association, Rochester Numismatic Association, New Haven Numismatic Society.
- RICHARD S. YEOMAN Racine, Wisc.
Tri-Cities Coin Club, Bay Cities Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Central Kansas Stamp and Coin Club, Philadelphia Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, Central Illinois Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Toledo Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club, Ponca City Coin Club, Kanawha Valley Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Los Angeles Coin Club, Phoenix Coin Club, Boston Numismatic Society, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Orange County Coin Club.

- 9 - NA - North America
- 10 - SNAKES - Caduceus; winged top and snake entwined staff of Hermes or Mercury. In modern coinage Belgium, Bolivia, and France have utilized this device. . . . It has been reported that "tea money" in pleasing colors and shaped in the form of snakes has been used as a trade medium in the Manau District of Brazil. . . . Jasper, Chalcedony, and Obsidian carved in the form of snakes were used in Mexico
- 21 - BRENNER - Victor D. Brenner (VDB) - Lincoln head cent 1909
- 27 - EDA - Estado De Aguascalientes
- 39 - NGSR - New Guatemala 8 Reales (after the old city burned) appeared on coins during the reign of Charles III (Guttag No. 1861), Charles IV, and Ferdinand VII (Guttag No. 1886)
- 40 - SHOT - These coins in the denomination of 1, 2, and 3 have a simple beauty and richness that seems to have escaped general notice
- 46 - F7° - For Ferdinand VII of Spain
- 48 - TBC - Tres bien conserve
- 51 - 1H - 1 Heller; under the Empire, 100 to a Corona and under the Republic, 100 to a Krone
- 53 - EA - East Africa; comprising the Protectorates of Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Nyasaland. Before 1920 known as East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.

Classical Greek coins serve as the grammar of Greek art.

Pope Adrian I, 771-795, was the first pope to have his portrait on the coinage.

The denier of medieval Europe was a development of the Roman denarius.

The grossus as a denomination became the groat in English usage.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED BY MINTS DURING MAY, 1950

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars	\$1,004,001.50	190,000.00	.....	\$1,004,001.50	2,008,003
Quarter dollars ..	192,275.75	.....	.....	382,275.75	1,529,103
Dimes	122,510.30	.....	\$140,000.00	262,510.30	2,625,103
Total Silver	\$1,318,787.55	\$190,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$1,648,787.55	6,162,209
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces ..\$	255.00	.....	.....	\$ 255.00	5,100
One-cent pieces ..	96,551.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 54,650.00	155,401.00	15,540,100
Total Minor	\$ 96,806.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 54,650.00	\$ 155,656.00	15,545,200
Total Domestic Coinage	\$1,415,593.55	\$194,200.00	\$194,650.00	\$1,804,443.55	21,707,409

ACCUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1950, JANUARY TO MAY

(Giving number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	4,218,003	.....	3,870,600
Half dollars, Booker T. Washington	12,004	512,091	12,004
Quarter dollars	10,145,103	760,000	.....
Dimes	1,225,103	.....	9,770,000
Five-cent pieces	6,825,100	.....	.....
One-cent pieces	116,035,100	46,820,000	66,840,000

36. Counterstamp of the West Indies
37. Abbreviation for pounds
39. German Ocean (abbr.)
41. Romanization of Chinese character meaning "emperor"
43. Three mint marks of Brazil (19th century)
45. Joined the Union Dec. 28, 1846
46. Mint marks for Angers, Poitiers, and LaRochele
47. The _____ of coin design
49. Symbol for gold
50. Initials of the ruler and the date on a world famous trade dollar
52. King of Naples and Sicily (14th century)
54. Type of cross; used in reference to silver pennies of Britain
55. Ruling Indian chiefs at the advent of the Spaniards

Vertical

1. A coin of the country historically associated with the type of cross shown in this diagram
2. GRACIOUS ROME (abbr.)
3. Octagonal medal authorized by Congress; often included in commemorative collections (abbr.)
4. British protectorate in Asia
5. Coins of the world
6. Roman family name
7. 100 Stotinki
8. Denomination of Timor
9. A division of the Western Hemisphere (abbr.)
10. Integral part of a caduceus
11. Pesos
13. Trials of the Pyx
16. Combining form meaning "three"
19. Copper coins to the value of four maravedis
21. Surname of the designer of the first portrait coin of regular issue in the U.S.
23. Frederick the _____ - Count of Osterland - Elector of Saxony (1347-1381)
25. Former Russian rulers
27. State designation as appearing on coins of General Villa in 1915 (abbr.)
29. Small rectangular silver coin of Japan (19th century)
32. Sultan of Turkey (16th century)
34. Re-engraved
38. Tical of Siam (pl.)
39. Mint mark and value as appearing on Spanish-American silver coin (1779-1822)
40. Nineteenth century silver coin with colored enamel center (Korea)
41. Silver unit of Malta (16th century)
42. Ferrum
44. Ingots

46. Spanish Colonial counterstamp
48. French grade meaning "fine to very fine" (abbr.)
51. Value of the hundredth part of the Austrian Krone (abbr.)
53. Uganda after 1920 (abbr.)

NOTES

Horizontal

- 14 - UR - URBE RESTITUTA
- 18 - RIC - Roanoke Island Colony; Founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. A commemorative half-dollar was issued in 1937
- 24 - YII - For Isabella II of Spain; a circular punch with Y • II • crowned. This counterstamp and No. 46 vertical are to be found on most of the South and Central American dollars as well as some minor silver and some (rare) gold. The two counterstamps were used as far as the Philippines, the western limits of New Spain
- 35 - ON - Old Norse
- 36 - SE - St. Eustatius
- 39 - NS - North Sea
- 41 - TI - With the beginning of the Chou Dynasty the title of Emperor (TI) was dropped in favor of King (WANG)
- 43 - RBC - Rio, Bahia, and Cuiaba (Cuyaba); in use under Peter I 1823-1831
- 45 - IA - Iowa; Commemorative Half-Dollar issued 1946
- 46 - FGH - F for Angers; G for Poitiers; H for LaRochele
- 54 - SHORT - Short Cross; with reference to the silver pennies during the reign of Henry II, Richard I, John III, and Henry III
- 55 - INCAS - Quechuan Indians - Peru

NOTES

Vertical

- 1 - FORINT - A coin of Hungary after the reform of 1946. . . . The form of the cross is known as a Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal cross; not to be confused with the Cross of Lorraine, although modified versions under the Free French (see; French Equatorial Africa) have so shortened the upright distance between cross or horizontal beams that the representation is almost identical.
- 2 - AR - ALMA ROMA
- 3 - NAC - Norse American Centennial; medal in silver "Authorized By Congress Of The United States Of America" 1825-1925

- 18462 **H. G. Corbin**, 815 S. Chilton, Tyler, Texas. General. L. R. Neal, D. E. Stimson.
 18463 **John H. Cornish**, 1832 Pine St., New Orleans 18, La. General. Louis G. Stirling, Joe J. Cornish.
 18464 **Herman H. Michels**, 409 14th St., Oakland 12, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18465 **John William Chew, Jr.**, 1111 Upland St., Chester, Pa. U. S. Commemoratives. W. E. Boston.
 18466 **Leo J. Sylvor**, 1115 Jerome Ave., New York 52, N. Y. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18467 **Arnold B. Norcross**, 125 Mill Rock Rd., New Haven 11, Conn. U. S. Cents and Dimes. Frances M. Katen, Walter Johnson.
 18468 **Raymond H. Davis**, 11776 Chenault St., Los Angeles 49, Calif. Commemorative and half dollars. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18469 **Perry O. Ward**, 242 21st Place, Santa Monica, Calif. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18470 **S. Clarke Smith**, 917 High St., Anderson, Ind. U. S. General. Theodore F. Stewart.
 18471 **Dr. J. R. Raines**, 1216 S. W. Yamhill, Portland 5, Ore. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18472 **Rufus K. Cox, Sr.**, 403 W. Center St., Galax, Va. U. S. General. Edith Webb.
 18473 **Ferdinand William O'Brien**, 6742 Ridgeland Ave., Chicago 49, Ill. U. S. Half Dollars. C. E. Green, R. Green.
 18474 **Dominic J. Ranaldo**, 91 Maxwell Ave., Oyster Bay, N. Y. American Coins. Thomas Diglio, Frank Higgins.
 J-18475 **James R. McGregor III**, 714 1st Ave. E., Oskaloosa, Iowa. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18476 **Dan B. Bull**, P. O. Box 306, La Mesa, Calif. Gold Coins. Eugene D. Johnston.
 18477 **Dr. Roscoe G. Leadbetter**, 301 Peoples Bank Bldg., Bloomington, Ill. American Coins. Col. V. C. Gordon, Roy Pochel, Florence Cromley.
 18478 **Fred H. Dobson**, 80 East Main, Meriden, Conn. General. John W. McDermott.
 18479 **Edward T. Case**, 851 N. Florence St., Burbank, Calif. U. S. General and Commemorative. R. G. Snyder.
 18480 **Dr. George E. Penn**, 128 Glencrest Dr., Mankato, Minn. General. Loyd B. Gettys, Elmer J. Buckman.
 18481 **Herbert Baskin**, 28 So. Mass. Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. General. Emanuel J. Eckstein, Sidney Bugnan, Lewis Cohen.
 18482 **Frank Castorina**, 2433 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. General. M. Wolf, James Sacco.
 18483 **Edward Aubert Unverzagt**, 133 Canal St., Ellenville, N. Y. U. S. Silver Coins. Henry L. Schipp.
 18484 **Roland Sawdye**, 398 Eddy St., San Francisco, Calif. U. S. Coins. E. F. Fry, E. A. Parker.
 18485 **L. R. D. McKinney, Jr.**, 1841 McMillan, Dallas, Texas. U. S. Coins. James Kelly, B. Max Mehl.
 18486 **Richard W. Morey**, 315 Caroline St., Peoria 3, Ill. Lincoln Head Cents. Barber Dimes. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18487 **Clarence T. Arai**, 316 Maynard Avenue, Suite 105, Seattle 4, Washington. General. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.
 18488 **Harry R. Rodgers**, Baldwin, Fla. U. S. Coins. J. P. H. DePass.
 18489 **Albert L. Hall, Jr.**, 1014 So. Oak, Champaign, Ill. Liberty nickels. Elmer E. Wright, LeRoy J. Kaczor, T. R. Hammer.
 18490 **Edwin F. Coble**, Route 2, Winston-Salem, N. C. U. S. General. Roger A. Snyder, Charles R. Isgett, George Pappas.
 18491 **Claude T. Riley**, Donna, Texas. Metal coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18492 **S/Sgt. Clifford H. Benjamin**, Route No. 1, Box 207, Daytona Beach, Fla. U. S. Coins and Tokens. W. G. Robertson.
 18493 **Fred C. Tilghman**, 1612 Park Avenue, Richmond 20, Va. U. S. Coins. James A. Johnson, Jr., John Branch Green.
 18494 **Roy E. MacBeth**, P. O. Box 838, Ione, Calif. U. S. General and Gold. Leo A. Young, Harold E. Colburn.
 18495 **Lawrence W. McCabe**, 15510 9th Avenue, N. E., Seattle 55, Washington. Spanish, Spanish-American, and Collateral Issues. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.
 18496 **William Earl Downs**, 1214 Arapahoe St., Los Angeles 6, Calif. U. S. Copper Coins. Samuel M. Koepfel.
 18497 **W. O. Stearns**, Box 305, Eagle Grove, Iowa. U. S. Coins. Frances Shadle, Dr. R. N. Van Zwal.
 18498 **George Lloyd Parks**, 814 Quentin Rd., Lebanon, Pa. American Coins. Richard W. Roller, J. C. Nordal.
 18499 **Charles R. Coates**, Elmo, Mo. U. S. Coins. Hubert B. Harrison, J. F. Snodderley.
 18500 **Arthur E. Torgeson**, 423 State Street, Santa Barbara, Calif. U. S. Coins. W. E. Johnson.
 18501 **O. W. Vance**, 789-56 Donald Ave., Akron 6, Ohio. General. Howard Certain.
 18502 **James A. Robertson, Jr.**, 765 Broughton St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18503 **Eduardo Dan Zamora**, 423 Sales, Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippines. Commemorative Medals. T. R. Hammer, Harriette J. Hammer.
 18504 **Howard Schein**, 230 West 79th St., New York 24, N. Y. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18505 **Long Beach Coin Club**, A. F. Wilkinson, Secy., 2538-B Seabright, Long Beach 10, Calif. Leonel Panosh, Charles L. Ruby.
 18506 **George B. Graham**, 1306 East Pike St., Seattle 3, Wash. U. S. Coins, Fractional Currency. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.
 18507 **James A. Harper**, 952 40th St., Moline, Illinois. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Historian — JACK W. OGILVIE, 6615 Waring Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.

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C. H. RYAN, 57 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
RICHARD S. YEOMAN, 3619 Graceland Blvd., Racine, Wis.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 18300-18386 and applicant 18165, as published in the June issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in June, 1950. If there are no objections filed prior to August 1, 1950, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the September issue.

- 18458 **T/Sgt. Alfonso E. Valdes**, U.S. Air Force Mission to Peru, c/o U.S. Embassy, Lima, Peru, S. A. Silver Coins, Central and South American. Alfonso E. Valdes.
18459 **Miss Auarey M. Peterson**, 906 South 33rd St., Omaha, Nebr. U.S. Minor Coins. O. M. Campbell.
18460 **Paul Simon Essof**, 420 Wells St., Sistrerville, W. Va. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18461 **Tomas Dasi**, Apartado Correos N° 965, Valencia, Espana. Hispano-Cristiano. Xavier Calico.

A.N.A. CLUB REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

- Akron Coin Club** – Herbert Y. Baker, 1434 Redwood Ave., Akron 1, Ohio.
- Albany Numismatic Society** – Charles W. Schermerhorn, 21 Chestnut St., Albany 6, New York.
- Allen County Coin Club** – Elmer B. Ray, 825 W. North St., Apt. 2, Lima, Ohio.
- Arkansas Numismatic Society** – Richard Buhlis, P.O. Box 915, Hot Springs, Nat'l Park, Arkansas.
- Arkansas Valley Coin Club** – Charles G. Klein, Box 291, La Junta, Colorado.
- Atlanta Coin Club** – Pierce H. James, Sr., P.O. Box 5, Sta. D, Atlanta, Ga.
- Baltimore Coin Club** – William F. Perlitz, 134 Conduit St., Annapolis, Md.
- Bay Cities Coin Club** – Jack W. Ogilvie, 6615 Waring Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.
- Birmingham Coin Club** – O. B. Hudson, 608 4th Court West, Birmingham 4, Ala.
- Boston Numismatic Society** – Maurice Gould, 18 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass.
- Bronx Coin Club, Inc.** – Martin F. Kortjohn, 10 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.
- Brooklyn Coin Club** – Harold Bowser, 216 Dayton St., Ridgewood, New Jersey.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association** – Harold W. Hoople, 116 Mariner St., Buffalo 1, New York.
- Burlington Coin Club** – Edward D. Hass, 1711 South St., Burlington, Iowa.
- California State Numismatic Association** – Dr. Calvert L. Emmons, Emmons Building, Ontario, Calif.
- Canton Coin Club** – William G. Bruce, 1119 7th St., N. W., Canton 3, Ohio.
- Capitol City Coin Club** – Alvin L. Wait, 440 45th St., Sacramento 16, Calif.
- Cedar City Coin Club** – Raymon Hatfield, Lebanon, Ohio.
- Chattanooga Coin Club** – Dr. E. R. Anderson, 208 Medical Arts Bldg., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.
- Chicago Coin Club** – Earl L. Simpson, 5054 W. Madison St., Chicago 44, Ill.
- Cincinnati Numismatic Association** – Forrest P. Howe, 204 W. 8th St., Apt. 27, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
- Cleveland Coin Club** – A. J. Croshier, 4384 W. 146th St., Cleveland 11, Ohio.
- Columbian Numismatic Society of Southern New Jersey** – Hance Jaquett, 140 South Broad Street, Penns Grove, New Jersey.
- Columbus Numismatic Society** – Fred W. Burton, 111 S. Third St., Columbus 15, Ohio.
- Dallas Coin Club** – R. F. Schermerhorn, 705 Continental Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- Dayton Coin Club** – Urban C. Thobe, 345 Claranna Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.
- Daytona Beach Numismatic Club** – J. U. Gillespie, P.O. Box 536, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.
- Des Moines Coin Club** – Howard W. Smith, Dallas Center, Iowa.
- Detroit Coin Club** – Willard Daniel, 14590 Stoepel Ave., Detroit 21, Mich.
- East Bay Coin Club** – J. H. Rogers, 1433 Edith St., Berkeley 3, Calif.
- East Liverpool Coin Club, East Liverpool, Ohio** – John F. Quick, Box 1, Newell, West Virginia.
- Elkhart Coin Club** – William Brimelow, 618 South Main St., Elkhart, Indiana.
- Fairfield County Numismatic Association** – Oscar G. Schilke, Beacon Falls, Conn.
- Greeley Coin Club** – Dwight Price, Box 128, LaSalle, Colo.
- Greenville Coin Club** – Earl L. Keck, 17 York Street, Greenville, Pennsylvania.
- Hamilton Coin Club** – C. W. Crawford, R.R. 1, Box 217, Hamilton, Ohio.
- Hanford Coin Club** – Clarence A. Berry, 1205 Middleton St., Hanford, Calif.
- Hartford Numismatic Society** – Theodore W. Robbins, S. Main St., Simsbury, Conn.
- Heart of America Numismatic Association** – Allison E. Lowe, 3635 Campbell, Kansas City 3, Mo.
- Hudson Valley Coin Club** – Earle D. Sherwood, 574 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.
- Illinois Valley Coin Club** – Gordon R. Tucker, 115 W. Kent St., Streator, Ill.
- Indianapolis Coin Club** – Leo G. Terry, 335 S. Dearborn St., Indianapolis 1, Ind.
- Kanawha Valley Coin Club** – Paul T. Arbuckle, 2120 21st St., Nitro, W. Va.
- Lehigh Valley Coin Club** – H. C. Clauss, 28 S. 11th St., Allentown, Pa.
- Long Beach Coin Club** – John C. Yribarne, 3611 Cerritos, Long Beach 7, Calif.
- Los Angeles Coin Club** – M. E. Boggs, 1216 W. 49th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.
- Madison Coin Club** – Gordon A. Gill, 417 W. Gorham St., Madison 5, Wis.
- Main Line Coin Club** – Robert W. Dallas, 13 Shirley Road, Narberth, Pennsylvania.
- Marysville Numismatic Society** – Stanley J. Schillinger, 236 Buckeye St., Marysville, Ohio.
- Meriden Coin Club** – Miss Rose Ford, 197 Cook Ave., Meriden, Conn.

- 18508 **J. J. Farrell**, 19370 Stratford Rd., Detroit 21, Mich. U.S. Gold and Paper Money. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18509 **Martin J. Eckert**, 518 Security Mutual Bldg., Binghamton, New York. General. Floyd W. Mottram.
 18510 **Oscar C. Gruender**, 2508 N. Stowell Ave., Milwaukee 11, Wis. Gold Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, Hubert L. Polzer.
 18511 **Leslie S. Coombs**, 8305 Dexter Blvd., Detroit 6, Mich. U.S. Large Cents and U.S. Paper Currency. Earl C. Schill, Paul E. Draper.
 18512 **William A. Schmitt**, 1022 Summit Avenue, Aurora, Illinois. Cents and Dimes. Robert W. Scott.
 18513 **William Donaldson**, Division Lane R.D. No. 1, Beaver, Pa. U.S. General. Dr. James O. Sloss, J. A. Smith.
 18514 **Henry E. Klugh**, 747 Corporation St., Beaver, Pa. U.S. General. Dr. James O. Sloss, J. A. Smith.
 18515 **King Beaver Coin Club**, William Donaldson, Secy., Division Lane, R.D. No. 1, Beaver, Pa. Dr. James O. Sloss, J. A. Smith.
 18516 **Michael M. Irwin**, 5117 Prytania St., New Orleans, La. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 18517 **O. H. Stuhlman, M.D.**, R. F. D. No. 1, West Milton, Ohio. U.S. Coins. V. E. Ladd.
 18518 **A. E. McElvain**, Route No. 3, Spokane, Wash. American Coins. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.

Deceased

- 8702 **W. A. Donaldson**, Portland, Ore.

Reinstated

- 2839 **Henry G. McCaughey**, 1 Winfield Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 8766 **Dr. W. S. Swift**, 107 Masonic Bldg., Keokuk, Ia.

SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION

SUSPENSION OF WM. H. POIZNER,

was voted by the Executive Board following the filing of three formal charges and complaints by members. The charges alleged that Mr. Poizner purchased coins using checks with insufficient funds on deposit to cover. No fraud was shown. The suspension was for conduct unbecoming a member and to last six months. The suspension period expires October 6, 1950.

EXPULSION OF FRANK J. KATEN,

was voted by the Executive Board following the filing of formal charges by seven members. The complainants were, for the most part, members who had served on committees at conventions. None of the complainants are incumbent officers. All of the complainants charged that various published paragraphs or statements in Katen's Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 catalogues were unfounded, untrue, distortions of the truth, vicious and reckless. Some of the complaints were supported by exhibits in the form of letters, statements, and affidavits. All phases of the complaints were examined even to the extent of obtaining signed statements from each election committeeman covering the 1948-1949 elections. Every election committeeman denied there were any irregularities in the counting of the official ballots. Other sections of the charges concerned alleged statements by Katen for the J. W. Stowell Printing Co., which the Stowell Company denied. Mr. Katen was notified on March 4, 1950, of the charges in accordance with By-Laws Requirements, Sec. 3, Art. 3, and was requested to make a written defense in reasonable time, ten to fifteen days, that is on or before March 21, 1950. Mrs. Katen acknowledged receipt of the letter stating she was forwarding it to her husband in Europe. On March 17, 1950, Katen cabled your President as follows:

"Your letter at hand. Request 10 days for reply after arrival home March 22nd. Please confirm."

Accordingly the President replied:

"Ten days additional time, that is, to March 31, 1950, is extended as requested for reply to the charges."

On March 31, 1950, the President received a telegram from Katen's lawyer that Katen arrived home on March 23rd, requesting a further extension to May 1, 1950, and threatened court proceedings. All the charges were based on Katen's own published statements, required no research, and a reply, if he felt inclined to make one, would only have been a matter of a few hours. Hence, no further extension was granted. Your Executive Board considered the charges, the evidence, and the various letters of the Elections Committees, and voted that Frank J. Katen be expelled.

Everything that was done was in strict accord with our Federal Charter, our By-Laws, and the law.

New Zealand – Allan Sutherland, Hansard Parliament House, Wellington, New Zealand.
Philippines – Gilbert S. Perez, c/o Bureau of Public Schools, Manila, Philippines.
Portugal – Luis Pinto Garcia, Rua 5 de Outubro 5, Castelo Branco, Portugal.
Scotland – Walter J. F. Allen, 18 Glendale Drive, Auchinairn Nr. Bishapbriggs, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
Spain – F. Xavier Calico, Plaza del Angel, 2 Barcelona, Spain.
Venezuela – F. W. Floyd, Apartado 1249, Caracas, Venezuela.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

Baltimore Coin Club, Inc. – Meets first and third Thursday at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday St. John G. Antonie, Secy., 2007 Braddish Avenue, Baltimore 16, Md.
King Beaver Coin Club – William Donaldson, Secy., Division Lane, R. D. No. 1, Beaver, Pa.
Long Beach Coin Club – A. F. Wilkinson, Secy., 2538-B Seabright, Long Beach 10, Calif.
New York Numismatic Club, New York City – Meets second Friday of each month at the Building Trades Employers Association Club, No. 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Vernon L. Brown, Secy., Chase National Bank, 46 Cedar Street, New York 5, New York.
Omaha Coin Club – Meets first Friday of each month at the Joylyn Memorial. Harry H. Redman, Jr., Secy., 3146 Chicago St., Omaha, Nebraska.
Philadelphia Electric Company Coin Club – J. H. Beckmann, Secy., 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 5, Pa.
Stamp and Coin Club of Roanoke – Meets the first Tuesday and the third Friday of each month at the Hotel Roanoke. Rudolph Johnson, Secy., 812 First St., S. W., Roanoke 16, Va.
Rochester Junior Numismatic Association – Meets the third Friday of each month at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. Craig Bradshaw, Secy., 29 Dumont Street, Rochester, New York.
Westchester County Coin Club – Meets the third Tuesday of each month at Y.M.C.A., New Rochelle, N. Y. Stephen Hart, Secy., 26 Mt. Tom Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

American Numismatic Association, annual convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 25-29, 1950.
 Kansas-Oklahoma Numismatic Association, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 21-22, 1950.
 California State Numismatic Association, Long Beach, Calif., November 10-13, 1950.
 National Coin Week, April 20-26, 1951.
 Central States Numismatic Society, Minneapolis, Minn., (Spring, 1951. Dates to be announced later).

Milwaukee Numismatic Society – Erwin C. Gerber, 2746 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 6, Wis.

Naugatuck Valley Numismatic Association – Joseph O'Brien, Beecher Place, Seymour, Conn.

New Hampshire Collectors Club – Clinton A. Putnam, Warner, New Hampshire.

New Haven Coin Club – Mansfield H. Dewell, Beecher Road, Woodbridge, New Haven 15, Conn.

New Jersey Numismatic Society – Harry C. Mathews, 227 Woodlawn Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club – Edward T. English, 119 East 84th Street, New York 28, N. Y.

North Dakota Coin Club – Mrs. F. E. Tunell, 908 10th St., Bismarck, N. Dakota.

Northwest Coin Club – Gerald W. Huber, 6819 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minn.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia – Alfred D. Norris, 820 Old Buck Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Omaha Coin Club, Inc. – M. E. LaBounty, 1855 S. 90th St., Omaha 4, Nebr.

Orange County Coin Club – Joe G. Steele, 1721 North Ross St., Santa Ana, Calif.

Oregon Numismatic Society – C. J. Young, Jr., 3036 N.E. 20th Ave., Portland 12, Ore.

Philadelphia Coin Club – William A. Schick, Jr., 2805 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.

Philadelphia Electric Company Coin Club – Noel H. van Roekens, c/o Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Philadelphia Transportation Co. Coin Club – Charles E. Tuckwood, 818 E. Fuller St., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Phoenix Coin Club – Don O. Sherer, 2212 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Pingry School Coin Club – William Cameron, c/o the Pingry School Coin Club, 87 Parker Road, Elizabeth 3, N. J. C. Elliott Knoke, sponsor.

Pittsburgh Coin Club – J. Edgar Cunningham, 307 Airbrake Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.

Ponca City Coin Club – Mrs. A. H. Erwin, 302 S. 4th St., Ponca City, Okla.

Reading Coin Club – Rev. W. Ronald Yocum, 136 W. Broad St., Shillington, Pa.

Coin Club of Rhode Island – Fred M. Bushnell, Jr., 16 Ivan Ave., Riverside 15, R. I.

Rochester Numismatic Association – John M. MacMillan, M.D., 44 Lincoln Ave., Pittsford, New York.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society – Dan H. Brown, 1666 Court Place, Denver 2, Colo.

San Antonio Coin Club – P. K. Anderson, 262 Army Blvd., San Antonio, Texas.

San Diego Numismatic Society – Atwood L. MacDonald, New Palace Hotel, San Diego 1, Calif.

San Jose Coin Club (formerly Todo Dinero Numismatic Society) – George F. Hodges, 651 E. Julian St., San Jose 12, Calif.

Seattle Coin Club – Stephen H. Bibler, 5506 E. 73rd St., Seattle 5, Wash.

Southeastern Numismatic Association – J. H. P. DePass, 410 E. Church St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Springfield Coin Club – Albert W. Morris, 54 Buckingham St., Springfield 9, Mass.

Thé Stamp and Coin Club of Roanoke – George Walton, 518 Campbell Ave., S.W., Roanoke, Va.

Syracuse Numismatic Association – Charles T. Heaton, 135 Kensington Place, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Toledo Coin Club – Sherwood Henderson, 857 Orchard St., Toledo 9, Ohio.

Triple Cities Coin Club – Floyd W. Mottram, 7 Gary St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Tulsa Coin Club – Mrs. Evelyn E. Johnston, 420 South Xanthus St., Tulsa 8, Okla.

Washington Numismatic Society – E. Ward Russell, 902 Jackson Ave., Takoma Park Sta., Washington 12, D. C.

Waterbury Numismatic Society – Samuel Goldstein, 475 Hill St., Waterbury, Conn.

Western Maryland Coin Club – Martin L. Johnson, 37 Henderson Ave., Cumberland, Md.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club – Vernon L. Oblisk, 1284 East Ave., Akron 7, Ohio.

Wichita Coin Club – B. Helen Barnes, 533 N. Topeka, Apt. 9, Wichita 5, Kansas.

Worcester County Numismatic Society – Earl Bellis, 38 Elm St., Worcester 2, Mass.

York Coin Club – M. R. Zartman, York-New Salem, Pa.

Australia – J. Hunt Deacon, c/o National Gallery, Adelaide, S. A.

Belgium – Charles Van Der Elst, 32 Longue Rue de L'Hopital, Antwerp, Belgium.

Canadian Numismatic Association – Capt. Sheldon S. Carroll, 36 Wayling Ave., Kingsview Park, Ottawa, Canada.

Egypt – Dr. Polybe Modinos, Rus Toufk 15, Alexander, Egypt.

England – H. A. Seaby, 65 Great Portland St., London W. 1, England.

Hungary – Dr. Huszar Lajos, Magyar Történeti Múzeum, Múzeum-krt. 14-16, Budapest, VIII. Hungary.

Mexico – Claudio A. Delgado y Martinez, Ave Del Castillo Num. 15, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F.

Netherlands West Indies – Samuel J. Curiel, 4 Nieuwestraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies.

BRONX COIN CLUB—The 201st meeting was held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, May 24th. President Louis Engel presided. Twenty-four members and four guests were present. Among the guests were Richard S. Yeoman of Racine, Wisconsin, a member of the board of governors of the A.N.A. and Col. James W. Curtis of Springfield, Illinois, who is well known as the author of articles and publications on U. S. Pattern Coins. Vreeland H. Fraser of La Canada, California, was also present.

Stanley Seaman gave a very interesting talk on his recent trip to Europe. He was in Rome on Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday. His accounts of the Holy Year Pilgrimages to Rome, and his visits to Switzerland, Monte Carlo and Paris were greatly enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Gallo reported on the medal being prepared to commemorate our 200th meeting. Two models were shown and the medals should be ready for distribution next month.

Col. Curtis was thanked for the donation to the club library of his latest book on United States Pattern Coins.

Exhibits were made by the following members:

Mr. Bellus: Eight annual medals of Pope Pius XII, two in silver and six in bronze.

Mr. Bernstein: East India, Madras Pagoda 1800; French Morocco, 1 Frank, 25 Centimes, 5 Centimes; French Tunis, 10 Centimes.

Mr. Blake: Twelve cut sheets of \$1 Silver Certificates and Legal Tender notes.

Mr. Brown: One Peso note 1949. Central Bank of the Philippines.

Mr. Clark: Thirty-four coins of French Africa.

Col. Curtis: Three Daler silver piece of Brunswick, 1647. Guatemala cob 8 reals countermarked for use in Guatemala, Charles III. Pattern 5 Francs of France, 1814, Francois I.

Mr. Engel: United States Half Cents 1794 to 1857, 31 pieces. 1796 and 1797 cents.

Mr. English: Morocco 5 dinars 1299 A. H.

Mr. Erlanger: Ten Historical medals by Nuremberg engravers 1690 to 1760. Box medal on hard times 1817.

Mr. Gallo: Eight bronze coins of Syracuse, 317-216 B.C.

Mr. Girolamo: New Type sets of 40 different countries. Over 100 different specimens.

Mr. Grunthal: Poland; August II, 3 ducats 1714. Unrecorded.

Mr. Janis: United States cent of 1839 with both dot and line under cent. Hard times token of 1837.

Mr. Kaplan: Seven varieties of 1796 bust types U. S. Cents. 1794 Hays 26 1799 over 1798.

Mr. Kemm: Eight types of U. S. \$1 Legal Tender notes.

Mr. Kortjohn: Coins of French West Africa, Free French Equatorial Africa, Morocco and Tunis. U. S. Half cents of all dates from 1793 to 1809.

Mr. Kroner: Various Broken Bank Notes. French 5, 10 and 50 Franc Notes. German 20 Mark Note.

Mr. Novik: Nine ancient bronze coins. One Roosevelt token.

Mr. Piker: 21 Half cents 1794 to 1810. 29 Civil War Tokens.

Mr. Rice: U. S. \$1 Legal Tender Currency 1862, 1869, 1875, 1880, 1917. 1950 Holy Year Papal Set. Nazi Mother Medals in Bronze, Silver and Gold for 4, 6, and 8 or more children. Nazi deco-

ration for S.S. Troops in silver and gilt.

Mr. Seaman: Vatican set of 1943. U. S. Half Cents from 1793 to 1811.

Mr. Sghia: Choice Half Cents 1793 to 1811. Rare hard times token No. 108.

Mr. Smith: U. S. Cents of 1797, 19 Varieties, including CN-4 and CN-7.

Mr. Sweyd: Papal set of 1950. U. S. Legal Tender Notes. U. S. Half Cents.

Mr. Von Sandro: U. S. Half Cents of 1803, 1804, 1808 and 1809. Coins of Tunis and Morocco.

—THEODORE KEMM, Recording Secy.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The regular 204th meeting was held June 7th, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 33 members and nine guests with President C. H. Ryan in the chair.

It was with a note of pride in his voice that our President informed the membership that on May 12th our fellow member, George Blake, celebrated his 94th birthday.

After a brief address by our guest of honor, Col. James Curtis, we were informed by Mr. Ryan that Col. Curtis had presented our library with a copy of his new book on U. S. Pattern Coins.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by the Reverend Mr. Hutchins.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

H. S. Bernstein: 1837 to 1857 in Proof coins.

G. H. Blake: Picture post card from Salzburg, and silver and gold coin from that city, Lucky cent from Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901.

H. Bowser: 69 different coins of Roumania.

Col. J. Curtis: AW 215-A (Pattern Flying Eagle Cent without date). AW 21 Bolivia cob 8 Reales of 1769, countermarked for use in Guatemala, and Washington ship half-Penny 1793.

H. K. Downing: Unc. U. S. large cents of 1795, 1796 and 1797.

A. R. Feldman: \$3.00 Gold piece 1854.

C. S. Forrest: 1949 Dollar of Sinkiang Province Chinese Turkestan, minted in Tihwa and 17 other silver coins of same country.

P. Franklin: Off center half dollar 1943-S, and 1920 Lincoln cent struck on Colombian 1 centavo copper nickel planchet.

V. H. Fraser: 1795 Lettered edge and 1797 Plain edge half Cents.

R. Friedberg: Early American Eagles, Russian Platinum coins and French Colonial coins.

R. Gallo: 1797 D 104 and 1804 D 198 Large cents.

N. E. Heft: Army and Navy Civil War medals, Allied Victory medals of the first World War and second World War medal.

Rev. Mr. Hutchins: 111 Liberty Seated Dimes, 1855 Gold Dollar, 1947 Franc, 1941 and 1947 Farthings, Ship Tokens, 3 Louis XV Dollars, Charles III Dollars, Egyptian 25 Para Piece of 1877 and a blank planchet.

F. M. Jenkins: Uncirculated 1950 set of Canada.

L. Jeromack: Various U. S. large cents dated 1803, 1822, 1847, 1853 and 1869 2-cent piece.

M. L. Kaplan: 1793 C-9G, 1798 Rev. of 96 D-110, 1799 over 98 D-137.

T. Kern: Uncut sheet of 12 \$5.00 silver certificates, uncut sheet of 6 \$5.00 National Currency Serial Nos. 1 to 6, uncut sheet of 6 \$10.00 National Currency serial Nos. 1 to 6.

M. F. Kortjohn: 30 Coins of Roumania and 8 Pattern Dimes.

Reports of Club Meetings

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—The 378th meeting was held on June 7, 1950, at the Henry Grady Hotel with fifteen members and three visitors present.

The meeting was called to order after the visitors were recognized. At this time President Rosendahl called upon the members to give the group the names of any coins they wished to obtain or any rare coins they had run across.

The program was entitled "Young America Night" and covered the coins and other articles of the period 1830-1850.

All members were requested to bring with them any young person, boy or girl, interested in coins. Among the items of interest included in the program was a technicolor movie short entitled "Song of the Pioneer," a story of the building of the first railroad west of Chicago, about 1848, many coins of the period and miniature models of three of the first locomotives and trains—the DeWitt Clinton, 1831; the William Galloway, 1837; and the Pioneer, 1844. The program was designed to furnish a background for this period when gold was discovered in North Carolina, Georgia and California and the first branch mints were opened.

The following coins were exhibited:

An item of special interest exhibited by W. A. Alexander was a \$20.00 National Bank Note, series 1902, of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., signed by A. W. Mellon.

A \$50.00 gold octagonal "slug" of the U. S. Assay office, San Francisco, Calif., by E. P. Tomlinson.

Hard times tokens and store cards were shown by E. P. Morgan.

Bechtler, Dahlonega and Charlotte gold coins, as well as 1794 and 1795 one-half dollars and 1795 silver dollars by Harry Moses.

U. S. Silver and Copper coins, period 1803-1850, Philadelphia and New Orleans mints, were exhibited by Truitt Harper.

—DOROTHY C. POPE, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—Meeting held June 1 at the Peale Museum with 26 attending and Mr. Heiserman in the Chair.

The resolution of Mr. Gough's article was read and adopted and copies forwarded to the Board of Governors of the A.N.A. and the editor of *The Numismatist*.

Dr. Edward Plummer exhibited the following crowns: New Zealand, 1935 and 1949. Norway 1819, 1824, 1834, 1861, 1862, and 1865. Nuremberg 1625, 1694, 1745, 1760, 1763, 1765, and 1779.

—J. G. ANTONIE, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—The semi-monthly meeting was called to order June 15 at 8 p.m. at the Peale Museum. Mr. Heiserman presided, with 29 members and guests present.

Mr. Hass, chairman of Program Committee, announced the program for the second meeting in July:

Mr. Fuld and his son would discuss the cleaning of coins.

Mr. Wiley stated that a letter of

invitation to attend our meetings was ready to be forwarded to members of A.N.A. of Baltimore and vicinity.

Mr. Hutton suggested the Club take no action in A.N.A. election, but individual members submit their nomination directly.

The following were displayed by the members:

Heiserman: Russian Commemorative Ruble.

Wiley: Large Bronze Medal—B. & O. Fairway iron horse.

Geo. Fuld: Three 1856 Flying Eagle cents, two with altered dates.

P. Straus: \$1.00 note. Blue Printing on reverse instead of obverse.

—M. FULD, Secretary

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting was held June 14 at Harvelle's Restaurant, Santa Monica, Calif., President Karl Brainard presiding. There were 48 members and guests present.

Dr. Glenn Curtis was the guest speaker of the evening. He spoke on conditions in Ecuador before and after the earthquake, showed slides taken of buildings, churches, homes, etc., damaged during the earthquake. He passed around his collection of rare South American coins that he collected while there, he gave the history of some of the rare ones, and all in all he entertained the crowd with his rare sense of humor. He spoke an hour but it seemed only twenty minutes, and for my money I could listen to him again and again. I am sure that if any club is interested in hearing Dr. Curtis speak that it could be arranged by contacting the Orange County Coin Club.

We had a number of big names in numismatics at the meeting, among them James Kelly of Ohio, Sol Kaplan of Ohio, Loyd Gettys, L. Panosh and a number of others that made the meeting outstanding. An auction was held of H. L. Canaan's coin collection and everyone went home happy.

—MRS. C. MAX WEDERTZ,
Secretary

BIRMINGHAM COIN CLUB—Held its regular monthly meeting, our 64th, with eleven members and six enthusiastic visitors. In these young visitors is the future life of any coin club and they should receive all encouragement to start collecting now. A letter from Congressman Laurie Battle showed his interest in the proposed resumption of minting proof coins. This bill has progressed to the approval stage and proofs should be available soon.

A large selection of slides was furnished by A.N.A. through Mr. Edward T. Newell as a part of the educational program. The slides included pictures of quarters, half-dollars and dollars. The enlarged projected impressions brought out details of design impossible to see in any other manner.

The use of such material by Coin Clubs in general should be beneficial.

—H. E. WATKINS, Secretary and
Treasurer

with a rifle during the festivities held at Dresden.

Clarence Plumb: Mint sets 1938 to 1950 Uncirculated.

Douglas Boutall: 8 different \$2.00 bills 1875 to 1928.

Gwen Stickel: Souvenir spoons from the following countries: Cuba, England, Japan, China, South America, Canada, Mexico, Italy, France, Sicily, Germany, Siam and the United States.

Chas. Ricard: George Washington Peace medal, George Washington Centennial medal, George Washington Bicentennial medal, Bahama $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny, John A. Adams Peace medal, Janus Head Coins, set of Belgian Congo Coins, set of South Carolina Broken Bank Notes, also one from New Brunswick, fossil herring from the Green River in Wyoming, fossil fern leaf from the Coal measures of Ohio, two tarpon scales.

— FLORENCE STRANG, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB—The 127th meeting held July 5, at the Hotel Carthage. Chas. Ricard presided.

Displays and talks given by the following:

Laura M. Caddy: Silver commemoratives—(1) Lexington Concord Sesqui—1925 commemorating two famous battles. Statue of Minuteman on Obv. and Old Belfry on Rx. (2) Sesquicentennial of American Independence. Coolidge and Washington portraits on Obv. Liberty Bell on Rx. Gold Commemorative: Sesquicentennial of American Independence. Obv. Female figure symbolic of Liberty. Rx. Independence Hall. Continental Currency: 4 Shillings—Delaware, 60 Dollars—Philadelphia, Pa. Currencies portraying George and Martha Washington; Thomas Jefferson and Hamilton prominent figures of the Revolutionary period.

Nancy Mullaney: A framed picture of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She read an article by Donald Culross Peattie on the Declaration of Independence published in the *Reader's Digest*, July, 1948.

Charles Ricard: Peace medals of Washington, Jefferson and Adams; medal of Alexander Hamilton; medal of Wood, Anthony Wayne; medal of Washington and LaFayette; medal with Washington's Coat of Arms.

Gwen Stickel: Purple Heart medal. Clarence Plumb: Large medal of Independence Hall; Continental Dollar; Oak Tree Shilling.

Walter Needs: 5 Centennial medals in three metals.

— FLORENCE STRANG, Secretary

ELKHART (INDIANA) COIN CLUB—The 49th meeting was held on June 5th at the home of Glenn Stoneburner, 3524 Langley Avenue, South Bend, Indiana.

The nominating committee presented its slate of officers for 1950-51. President Merle E. Toney, Vice President John Richards, Secretary and Treasurer, William Brimelow were unanimously elected to their respective offices.

A fellow A.N.A. member, Mrs. Myrtle Opfer, of South Bend, was a guest.

After the summer vacation the members will meet at the home of William Davidson, 211 Myrtle Avenue, Elkhart, Indiana, on September 4, 1950.

We thank Robert Ziem for his fine work in editing the bulletins. He steps down in favor of Glenn Stoneburner of South Bend, Indiana.

— WILLIAM BRIMELOW, Secretary

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI COIN CLUB—The June meeting of the club was held June 13, at the new meeting place, second floor Lamar Life Building. There were 11 members present, one new member, Marvin Crawford, and three visitors.

A letter from Sigmund Stamm in appreciation of being elected Permanent 2nd Vice President was read to the members. Mr. Stamm has been ill and unable to attend any meetings this year.

The suggestion of the Memphis Coin Club for a joint meeting in Memphis of several clubs of the tri-state area was well received.

— BYRON W. COOK, Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB—The 266th regular meeting was held the evening of June 2nd at Forresters' Hall, 1329 South Hope Street.

The meeting was devoted to a talk by Dr. Charles Harbeck on the Mining and Minting of California Gold. This talk was well illustrated with photographs of California mining activities, and a demonstration showing the affinity of Mercury for gold. All present received a gold ore sample from one of the Mother Lode Mines.

The table devoted for members to swap and sell their coins did a rushing business and will undoubtedly prove highly popular.

We were pleased to have our past president, A. P. Glasser, in attendance.

Adolph Larson, Jr., as usual conducted a spirited and entertaining auction.

— MAX BOGGS, Secretary

MEMPHIS COIN CLUB—Meeting held May 15 in the Dermon Building with 13 present and President Higgins in the Chair.

Wm. Keefe gave an interesting talk on the use of gold in manufacturing.

Mr. Trotter exhibited a gold medallion of Queen Victoria weighing about six ounces.

Robert Thorn was elected a member.

— STANLEY J. RABOLD, Secretary

MIAMI COIN CLUB—The regular meeting was held June 16th at the YMCA. President Ginn opened the meeting which saw one new member elected into the body.

A donation of \$25 was authorized to be given the Y in order for them to carry on their good work in the far places of the world.

Nice publicity was given our club in the *Miami Daily News* which devoted a two-page spread in its Sunday magazine section, copies of which we will try to supply on request.

Ginn showed a pair of half-dollars, 1894-S mint both high and low S. McGranaghan explained the features of each.

Lakosky displayed trays of articles which were used as a medium of exchange prior to the invention of coins. Also displayed a copper Swedish plate money. These aroused quite a bit of interest.

The club voted to hold another exhibit in the Hobby Show Oct. 21-29.

McGranaghan read the introduction to Mr. Kelpsh's article on the Rubles of Peter the Great.

— LEONARD SPIEGEL, Recording Secy.

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 188th meeting held May 19, with 22 present.

Mr. Gerber, A.N.A. club representative, gave a discourse on ideas to promote

S. J. Melnick: 1 Peso 1895 Puerto Rico under Spain, 1 Peso 1903 of Filipinas, 1 Ruble Nicholas II, 14 minor coins of Imperial Russia from 1/4 to 50 Kopeks, 3 Tokens and 1 coin of Egypt Ptolemy I Circa 180 B.C.

I. Mertik: Netherlands 10 and 25 cents in Nickel dated 1950 of Queen Juliana, Roumania 100,000 Lei 1946.

V. Nicoletti: Uncirculated 1950 set of Canada.

C. H. Phillips: Various large size U. S. Notes crisp unc. including a \$2.00 N. Y. F. R. B. note of 1918 Series autographed by Strong & Sailer and 1899 Sovereign of Great Britain.

M. M. Salton: Didrachms of the Archid period 550-500 B.C. of Metapontum, Sybaris Caulonia, Croton, Tarentum.

M. M. Schwartz: A collection of 29 tokens with Busts of F. D. Roosevelt issued for various political and other purposes.

J. Silverman: 14 Roumanian coins of inflation from 2 to 100,000 Lei.

O. L. Susskind: 1 and 5 Koti silver of Kutch India Native State and 1/2, 1/4, 1/16, 1/48 Koti copper. - 1/2, 1 and 2 Annas of Pakistan, Pine Tree Shilling, Emancipation Medal, Real Estate Token and Spanish American War Token.

E. Voigt: 1909 Silver Proof set and Freak coins, Cents to Dollars.

A. L. Wise: Silver Dollars of 1800.
B. Wishy: 1948, 1949 and 1950 South Africa Specimen sets.

Prof. E. Zygmant: Bronze Dam of Akbar the Great struck at Fatehpur-Sikri A.D. 1578 and Mazrana Rupee of Randkir Sing of Bharatpur struck at Braj Indrapur A.D. 1819 in the name of Akbar II.

- FOSTER M. JENKINS, Recording Secy.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB - The 377th meeting was held June 14, in the Lincoln Room of the LaSalle Hotel. President Ostrander presided and there were 71 members and guests present.

Walter Nemeck and George A. Cooke were elected to membership.

President Ostrander reported the death of Mrs. Marie Boyer, Associate Member No. 65, on April 30th. She was a very active member of the club and wife of Alden Scott Boyer, past president of A.N.A. and the club. We extended our sympathies to Mr. Boyer and stood in silence in memory of Mrs. Boyer.

Although not a member of the club, the death of Otto C. Lightner on June 9th was reported. As publisher of the magazine *Hobbies*, and through his many other activities, he has done much to promote all hobbies.

The time of starting our future meetings at the LaSalle Hotel was put to a vote and the majority favored 8:00 p.m.

In reply to a question asked some time ago, Secretary Smedley read an item from page 607 of the June 1945 *Numismatist* showing what the "D" in V. D. B. stood for. The item states that "Viktoras Barnauskas - better known as Victor David - Brenner was a Lithuanian by birth."

The exhibits were presented by Mr. Merkel as follows:

Mr. Brown: Two Maria Theresa thalers in proof, mounted in a plastic holder to show obverse and reverse.

Mr. Harris: Casale, mint of the Marquises of Monteferrate, Piedmont, Italy. Testone of Guglielmo II of the imperial house of Paleologos, several of whom were Byzantine Emperors.

Mr. Hewitt: Trial and pattern pieces of Louis Philippe of France, by Toller. One specimen shows just the head and the second has the head with legend added. Also a 5-franc of Napoleon I struck on cardboard and German New Guinea 10 and 20 mark gold proofs.

Mr. Kopicki: U. S. notes, series of 1923 with plate letters A, B, C, D, consecutively numbered, with red seals and signatures of Speelman & White. Also silver certificates with plate letters A, B, C, D, consecutively numbered, with blue seals and signatures of Woods & White.

Mr. Pokorney: Complete five-year sets of the Booker T. Washington half dollars in plastic holder.

Mr. Smedley: Denarius of the ancient Roman Republic, circa 83 B.C., depicting Mercury on obverse and the return of Ulysses on the reverse. Shown with a photostat of an article on this coin from the July, 1945 *Numismatist*.

An auction was held of the 57 lots contributed by members, plus 10 lots contributed by Arthur H. Peterson, a member of the U. S. Forces in Austria. Mr. Harry Boosel was the auctioneer and added interest by conducting a "Dutch" auction. Lots were started at about catalog prices and lowered until someone bid them in - the first bidder being the buyer.

- GLENN B. SMEDLEY, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - Regular meeting June 9, at Hotel Gibson with 24 attending and President Lewis in the Chair.

A. F. Frederick was elected a member. A picnic was planned for August to be held at Mt. Airy.

Paul Hilliard gave a short talk on how he started to collect coins, described his idea of collecting, and discussed some of the coins he had owned. Harold Lewetch will give a talk in August.

Displays:

Smith: Set Jefferson nickels uncirculated.

Rogers: 1802 half cent, 1795 lettered edge cent.

Brown: 1941 proof set.

Gunning: Paper money.

Potts: Washington quarters.

Garfield: \$20 gold piece.

Parvin: 1950 Canada mint set.

Hilliard: \$5 gold 1836 Unc., \$10 gold 1911 Br. Unc., \$2.50 gold 1911 sandblast proof.

Fantetti: 1833 half cent.

Chisman: 1857 half cent, Grant with star.

Howe: Unc. set Lincoln cents.

Lensky: 1878cc half dollar VF.

- GEORGE D. PARVIN, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB - The 126th meeting held June 7, in the Hotel Carthage with Chas. Ricard presiding.

Displays and talks were given by the following members:

Laura M. Caddy: Gold 1/2 Crown George 5th - Rx St. George and the Dragon - Gold 1/2 Crown George 3rd - Rx Coat of Arms. Silver Square Crown - 1693, Royal Cypher, Electoral cap above, enclosed by the Garter; arms of Saxony, Julich, Cleves and Berg in angles. Rev. Ins. 'He, who evil thinks, will by evil be destroyed.' Two swords crossed within a wreath of rue, electoral cap above; 1 Thal(er) below: in angles the arms of the Palatinate of Saxony, Orlamunde, Brene and Pleisen. Very fine and very rare. M.I.293. This curious piece was distributed as a prize to the best shots

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB - Our 180th regular meeting, ending our fourteenth year, was held June 20th at 8 p.m., in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel with Dr. E. Arthur Whitney, Vice President, presiding, and 44 members and guests attending.

The guests introduced included a delegation from the South Jersey Club, several from the Wilmington Club, one from Reading, and James C. Wobinsmith, a Philadelphia lawyer.

Wm. C. Boston received the club's certificate award for the best paper presented to the club in 1949.

Col. Joseph Moss commented on the requests for more reading matter in *The Numismatist* by reporting that in the July issue there will be 16 more pages of reading material.

It was moved and carried that the club write to each Congressman in Philadelphia and adjoining counties urging the passage of House Bill HR 8542 authorizing the issuance of a commemorative coin commemorating the tercentenary of the pine tree shilling.

Mrs. Green, a member of the South Jersey Coin Club, presented on a screen a series of slides made of plastic including the exact impressions of coins.

The following exhibitors spoke about their favorite coins: Wm. C. Boston, a gold dollar, 1877; Mr. Cole from the South Jersey Club, an Austrian double thaler of Ferdinand II; R. B. Farley, 24 coins of Morocco from the 19th and 20th centuries, also a book on the Mohammedan States; Emil C. Frey, a Turkish gold piece and types of U. S. gold coinage; R. T. Hooper, a Massachusetts pillar and codfish note dated 1778; A. H. Leatherman, an 1826 half-dollar received when a boy, for washing a wagon; Dr. Thomas M. Logan, notes from the Bank of Germantown dated 1862, a dollar demand note of 1865, a dollar note of the first charter series, and a \$10 note from the National Bank & Trust Co. of Germantown; George Magee, Jr., a depression dollar dated 1933 from Mason City, Iowa; also a two-cent stamp was attached to the back of these notes each time passed, 52 such stamps collected completed redemption; D. J. McDonald, Jr., Rhode Island tokens in five types of metals and two books on Colonial coins. Col. Joseph Moss, a gold octodrachm of Queen Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II, 285-247 B.C.; Willard Snyder, a Bryan dollar; C. E. Tuckwood, two of the latest coins of Israel and two ancient ones; Julius Windner, the first ducat 1130-40 of Rodger II; P. K. Yeagley, the new Franklin half-dollar; A. Sipe, a Washington-Lafayette commemorative dollar.

- ARTHUR SIPE, Secretary

PHOENIX COIN CLUB - President Don Sherer called the regular June 13, meeting to order and roll call found 36 members and visitors present. Nominations were made for A.N.A. offices and plans for a picnic were discussed. Two new members were elected.

Displays for the evening included several coins belonging to J. V. McDermott, of Milwaukee, Wisc., which had been sent to one of our members, J. C. Madala, for our enjoyment. This showing consisted of a 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, 1876 Carson City twenty-cent piece, 1859 cent struck on an 1857 half dime planchet, 1915 cent struck on a \$2½ gold planchet, an 1856 flying eagle cent in copper-nickel, 1652 pine tree shilling on large, perfect planchet, 1861 Confederate

cent and half dollar restrike, two 1892 New Orleans mint half dollars, one with regular and the other with microscopic mint marks, 1860 transitional half dime, 1794 half dime and 1796 proof quarter. All coins were in uncirculated or proof condition.

Additional coins displayed by Mr. Madala were a 1922 cent without mint mark, in uncirculated condition, an 1837 transitional dime and an 1853 New Orleans half dollar without arrows or rays.

- WM. S. McNEIL, Secretary

RHODE ISLAND COIN CLUB - Meeting held May 26, in the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence. Father Bruborg presided over the 19 members attending.

Officers were nominated for the coming year.

Earl Tuttle spoke on "Crowns of the World."

Exhibits:

H. M. Grant: Dorr medal inlaid in mahogany block. Check of 1881 signed by U. S. Grant. Admission tickets to Columbian Exposition.

Father Bruborg: U. S. proof dollar of 1893. English silver pound of 1642.

Mrs. Czerwinka: Mass. Bay Tercentenary medal.

D. S. Wrathall: 3 medals from lava of Mt. Vesuvius.

- EDNA N. CZERWONKA, Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - The 849th meeting was held June 6 with 35 attending and Mr. Pittinger presiding.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Arnold J. Pittinger; vice president, Norman F. Prince; secretary, Armin B. Judd; treasurer, Lewis D. Richards; librarian, Frank E. Elchorn; curator, Floyd B. Newell.

Mr. Pittman spoke of his recent visits to the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

Exhibits:

Howard Osterman: 1837 half dime, 1859 dime, 1883 shield nickel, 1884 proof dollar.

S. Clark Place: Silver coins of Morocco.

H. W. Vanden Brul: Two medals of 1939 on the visit of the King and Queen to Canada. Coronation medal of 1937. Medal of semi-centennial of Toronto, 1884.

J. J. Pittman: Portuguese India rupees 1881, 1903, 1912, 1935 and 1947. Togo, 2 and 1 francs, 1948. 100 leva, 1937 of Bulgaria. Proof half cents 1840 to 1849 inclusive, all with large berries excepting 1842 and 1848. Moffat & Co. \$5 of 1849. Miner's Bank \$10 of 1849.

Chas. W. Foster: Rare C.S.A. bond to the order of the Bank of Charleston issued May 10, 1851. Token for ½ cord of wood issued about 1830 by the Michigan Southern and Northern Railway. Silver bar of the Savage Mining Co., dated 1869 and containing \$1.80 in gold and \$3.60 in silver, total \$5.40. Miscellaneous A.N.A. Convention badges.

- NORMAN F. PRINCE, Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - The 850th meeting was held June 20 at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, with Mr. Pittman presiding. Thirty members and four visitors were present. This was Installation night at the Rochester Club and Mr. Bauer introduced the incoming officers with his usual dry humor. After the introduction Mr. Bauer also spoke at some length on the Coins of India and Siam.

greater numismatic interest among members and suggested ways to increase membership and club activities.

Mr. Hinkley spoke of the wonderful time our group had at the Racine banquet.

Mr. McQuinn, Jr., gave a few highlights of the Central States Convention held at Springfield, Illinois. To Mr. Culver, our president, falls the honor of being the newly-elected president of the Central States. Mr. Gerber added a few remarks about the Central States Convention.

Mr. Culver gave a summary of the life of Henry Ripstra, after which a motion was made and seconded to make Mr. Ripstra and his wife honorary members of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Buchbinder gave a report on A.N.A. Souvenir Journal.

A motion was made, seconded and carried to draw up a welcoming ad in the A.N.A. Journal. Mr. Culver agreed to draw up the ad.

William Prepelitz was admitted to membership.

Mr. Schilz exhibited a large collection of commemorative medals and tokens.

Mrs. Holt displayed a Lucky Nickel paperweight.

Mr. Hinkley showed a red ribbon awarded him by the Falk Corporation for 2nd best exhibit in their hobby show.

—SILVIA HOLT, Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB — The 498th regular meeting was held on Friday evening, June 9, Damon Douglas, president, presiding.

There were twenty-four members and five guests present.

Exhibits were made by the following: George H. Blake: Ming notes of China.

Martin F. Kortjohn: 28 coins of the Chinese Republic; four pattern cents of the United States and set of cents dated 1856 to 1909.

Robert S. Holzman: Bronze medals of Commodore Perry and Captain I. Hull.

Wm. H. Arthur: \$5 note of Farmers Exchange Bank of Gloucester, Rhode Island, dated July 1, 1808; \$7 Colonial note of the State of Massachusetts Bay. Payment guaranteed by the United States on reverse side and signed by a representative in red ink.

L. Kusterer: Colonial notes — Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

John J. Ford, Jr.: Low No. A166 Hard Times Token, brass. The only hard times token that Lyman Low never saw. Fine V.F. Two or three known. George Clinton cent struck over an Immune Columbia cent, 1785-87. From W. C. Prime and Dr. Edwards' collections.

Richard D. Kenney: Coins, medals, and tokens dealing with monetary questions.

R. Gallo: Gold uncia of Charles III of Bourbon, for Sicily. Bologna, Pius VI, 2 zecchini.

Oscar G. Schilke: U. S. 1787 half-dollar, counterfeit.

W. C. Blaisdell: Large cents — 1794 H24, unc. Newcomb; 1794 H35 VF; 1796 G25A, unc. Dr. French, specimen; 1798 D134 EF, Clark specimen; Fractional currency 1862, 10c, 25c, 50c. Cent issued by J. S. Blaisdell, New Hampshire 1862.

E. T. English: Medal 1854 Commander Ingraham.

Mrs. G. D. Douglas: Memorabilia of F. D. R.

Mrs. D. T. Francis: Colonial coppers; Vermont cent 1787, Richardson 13; Massachusetts half-cent 1788, Ryder 1B; French Colonies sou, 1767.

Harry J. Stein: Hemiochal of Athens; Plated Athenian tetradrachm, struck at the end of the Spartan War; Diobol of Corinth; Dolphin-shaped coin of Olbia; Babylonian duck weight in hematite, circa B.C. 700.

E. K. Hessberg: Proof and uncirculated Indian head cents, various dates.

Mrs. J. Sollazzo: Spain, gold coin, 100 reis, Isabella II, 1850, only date.

O. T. Sghia: Hard Times token No. 108.

Damon G. Douglas: Colonial paper of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Spray, on behalf of the George Ragee Estate, presented to the club the following medals: Pres. Sghia, bronze and silver; Pres. Morris, bronze; A.N.A. 50th Anniversary, Philadelphia Convention. The club is very pleased to have these items and the secretary has acknowledged receipt of them to the estate.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of Mrs. Jeanne Sollazzo, who was duly elected a member of the New York Numismatic Club.

Mr. Sghia announced that for our 500th Anniversary Meeting, we are planning an extensive display of material relating to the club, covering medals, pamphlets, photographs, etc.

—VERNON L. BROWN, Secretary

OMAHA COIN CLUB — The 173rd meeting was held June 2, at the Joslyn Memorial with President La Bounty presiding. Ten members were present.

Membership and new dues were discussed by President La Bounty and Mr. Wilson moved that this be discussed at the next meeting. It was discussed whether the meeting place should continue to be the Joslyn Memorial, or whether to find a different place. It was discussed whether the dues be raised to \$1.50 or \$2.00 to help pay the cost of rent for the meeting place.

It was mentioned that the club should get some outsider from a club different from coin collecting to give talks. Dr. Judd made a motion to pass up the meeting for August and it was seconded by Dr. Follman. Mr. Wilson made a motion that the next meeting be held September 8. This was seconded by Mr. White.

Following the business meeting the fourth series of A.N.A. slides were shown. This was an excellent set of Commemorative Coins.

—HARRY H. REDMAN, JR., Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 412th meeting held June 28 at the Lucca Restaurant, 560 Pacific Avenue.

We were pleased to have George C. Ruge, general foreman of the coin and press room of the San Francisco Mint as our principal speaker. He told us of the activities at the Mint and gave a coinage report from January to June. He also told us of his interest in collecting post card views of all the mints of the world. At the conclusion he read a special 35th Anniversary poem which he has prepared for the P.C.N.S.

Basil Brandon, one of our charter members, told us of his present day collecting interest — transportation tokens.

The Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco were represented by three enthusiastic visitors.

Door prizes were donated by S. M. Koepfel and Mrs. Harry Culver.

—ROY HILL, Secretary pro tem

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Exhibits:

Wm. Elston, Jr.: Ducat of Hungary about 1500.

George J. Bauer: 40 Silver Coins of India and Siam.

S. Clark Place: \$2.00 Bill - Act of July 11, 1862.

J. J. Pittman: 1950 Vatican Set - 5 pieces in holder. Siam - 2 ticals in Silver.

C. W. Foster: 4 Colony of N. Y. notes of March 5, 1776 issue, all Unc. \$½, \$¼, \$⅛.

- ARNIM B. JUDD, Secretary

ROCHESTER JUNIOR NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION - Meeting held June 16 with Bruce R. Gibbs presiding.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, James F. O'Brien; vice president, Daniel Stanley; secretary, Craig Bradshaw; assistant secretary, Michael Judd; treasurer, Julius Ramm; librarian, curator, John Schoener.

Edward F. Meinhardt conducted a short quiz on numismatics.

- JAMES F. O'BRIEN, Secretary

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB

- Pres. Lewis opened the 192nd regular meeting June 20, 1950, by welcoming 13 members and two guests.

Messrs. Tancza, Marsden and Hart reported briefly on their visit to the Mt. Vernon Jr. Coin Club and Mr. Hart read a letter of thanks from the senior organizer, Mr. Clackner. Mr. Marsden and Mr. Massey spoke on the progress being made with regards to the Library Questionnaires and the sending of the "Guide Books" to those who did not have this reference material.

The following members exhibited coins on the subject of the evening: Shield and Liberty Head Nickels; 20c Pieces; Civil War Tokens and Coins of countries beginning with "J".

Mr. Pearson: Augsburg Crown 1641; Austrian Crown 1879; Lucca Crown 1754; Czechoslovakia 20 Korona 1937; Lombardy 5 Lire 1848; Great Britain Crown 1887; Peru 1 Sol 1866; Canadian Dollars 1936, 1937; Baden 5 Mark 1903; Prussian Thaler 1860; Hungary 5 Pengo and French ½ Ecu 1790.

Mr. Lewis: Rare 1893-S Unc. Silver Dollar; Lafayette Dollar; Shield Nickels; Unc. 1921 Quarter; 1885-CC Dollars.

Mr. Johnson: 5 Shield Nickels; \$1, \$5 and \$10 "Lucky Bucks" of Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Marsden: Whitman Board of Liberty Head Nickels.

Mr. Bellus: 8 Annual Medals of Pope Pius XII, 2 in Silver, 6 in Bronze; Bronze Medal of Otto Sghia, Past Pres. of N. Y. Numismatic Club; 2 photographs of Concentration Camp money of Cyprus.

Mr. Weidhaas: Japanese money in Bronze, Silver and Gold.

Mr. Massey: 42 Shield and Liberty Head Nickels.

Mr. Skipton: 6 pieces of Japan; 12 Civil War Tokens.

Mr. Olmstead: 2 sets of Liberty Head Nickels; complete set of Lancaster (Ohio) plastic coins; Bronze Lincoln Medal; 2 20c pieces; 20 Civil War Tokens and store cards; ⅓ Shilling of Jersey 1851; Japanese Yen with chap marks 1901; 1 Bu of Japan in silver; incomplete set of Shield nickels.

- STEPHEN HART, Secretary

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB

The regular monthly meeting was held at the City Shrine Club, Cumberland, Maryland, April 5.

President Norris Bruce called the meeting to order at 8 p.m., with eleven members and two guests present. The door prize, an uncirculated 1890 silver dollar, was won by member Phelps.

The speaker of the evening was Holmes H. Cessna, who discussed the subject of Early U.S. Dollars - 1794-1804, in which he traced the history of our coinage from the early Spanish Pillar dollars. He also talked about the Philadelphia Mint, and gave some interesting information on the salaries and the long hours that prevailed at that time.

He supplemented his talk with a display of silver dollars, 1794-1803 complete, and several Spanish Pillar dollars. This talk and display were well received by the members.

- HOWARD HETZEL, Secretary

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB

The 351st meeting was held June 14 at Hotel Carter with 17 present. In celebration of Flag Day, the exhibits were largely of a patriotic nature.

After a short numismatic quiz, the following exhibits were briefly described: E. G. Bell: Nine \$10 bills with portraits of patriots.

Clyde Drowing: 24 sutler tokens; Spanish-American War medals.

John W. Gregor: Complete sets U.S. coins, 1934-1949.

Fred Hahlen: Civil War, Jackson, Feuchtwanger, slave tokens.

J. F. Sawicki: Large silver medals of Danzig, 1650, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the liberation of the city.

A. P. Spencer: Revolutionary medals commemorating the deeds of John Stark, John Howard, Anthony Wayne.

- AMBROSE P. SPENCER, Secretary

WICHITA COIN CLUB - The 43rd meeting was held June 15, President Ted Hammer presiding.

Attendance numbered twenty-two, including C. E. Thomas of Wichita and John Dooley and O. E. Meeker from Topeka, Kansas.

Talks and demonstrations were given by some of the members concerning the cleaning of coins, advantages and disadvantages being pointed out. It summed up to personal choice. It was voted to close the meetings until September, July being held open for a watermelon feed at the home of the secretary and a picnic luncheon at the home of Lewis Reagan in August. The fall meeting would be opened with a free dinner to members at the regular meeting place, the KG&E building.

- HOWARD SPORE, Secretary

WORCESTER COUNTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

- Meeting held May 12, with 33 attending and Mr. Dupont presiding. Emanuel D. Merulla was elected to membership.

Chester Durning donated six sets of U.S. cents and four dozen albums for the Veterans at Rutland Hospital.

Loaned to our Permanent Exhibit was a 1901 Pan-American medal and a 1904 Louisiana Purchase medal by Arthur Moore. A 1933 Roosevelt medal was loaned by Lawrence J. Caldwell, and porcelain money of Saxony by Robert Hale. E. Larkin loaned the 275th Anniversary medal of Springfield, Mass.

Early Tuttle exhibited some fine ancient coins.

- EARL BELLIS, Secretary

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We will be at A.N.A. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisc. Check will be my best offer — will hold coins separate and intact for one week to give you a chance to accept or reject the offer. Can use 1 to 5 of each.

A FEW BUYING PRICES. Can also use E. F. Coins

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20.00 1931-D. Unc.	900.00	10.00 1932 Unc.	27.50
20.00 1931. Unc.	200.00	10.00 1930-S. Unc.	300.00
20.00 1930-S. Unc.	450.00	10.00 1926. Unc.	24.00
20.00 1927-D. Unc.	600.00	10.00 1920-S. Unc.	200.00
20.00 1927-S. Unc.	550.00	10.00 1915-S. Unc.	25.00
20.00 1926-D. Unc.	900.00	10.00 1914-S, '13-S. Unc., each ..	24.00
20.00 1924-S. Unc.	1000.00	10.00 1907 Unc. Rol'd & periods	350.00

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5¢ 1867 Rays Pr. '70-'78 all dates inclusive; '79; '80; '81; '82; '83 with CENTS; '84-'85; to 1912-D-S. All dates Unc. and Pr.; Buff. 5¢ 1916-D-S; '17-D; 1918-D-S; '19-D-S; '20-D-S; '24-D-S; '25-S; '26-S; '27-S. Please check and double check Buff. 5¢; send only unc. well struck coins.

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The catalogue will be the usual Mehl quality, "Waste-basket-proof" variety.

Just when the sale will be held, I cannot now say, as Mrs. Mehl and I are now (July) enjoying a nice vacation in California. About the middle of August we will be in Chicago, and maybe in New York. Then, of course, the A. N. A. Convention, where I look forward to greeting my old and — I hope — new friends.

In the meantime write me if I can be of any service. My office is well taken care of by an able staff. If you want to see me during my travels, contact my office.

Cordially,

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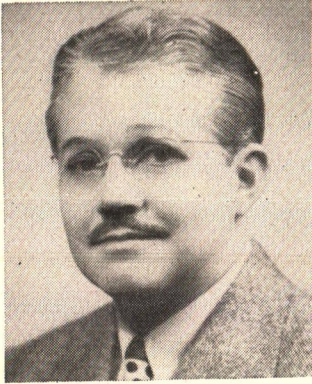
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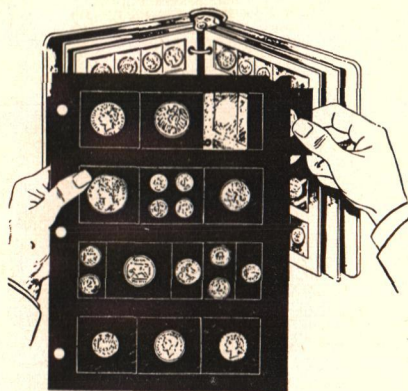
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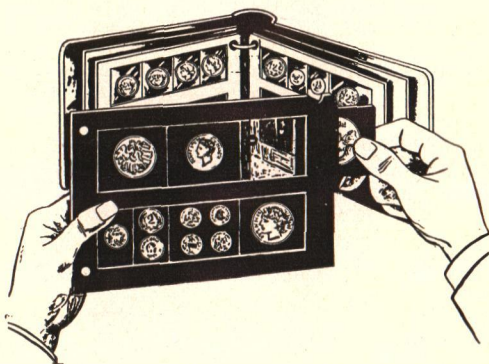
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A355

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1852	\$10.00 Augustus Humbert 884, very fine \$95.00; uncirculated.....	175.00
1853	\$20.00 Moffat & Co., very fine.....	200.00
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Tsiang's book on Chinese coins has long since been out of print, and a book like this has eagerly been awaited by collectors throughout the world. We are, therefore, pleased to announce that a supply of "MODERN COINS OF CHINA" will arrive in America about July 15, 1950, from Shanghai, China, where the book was published and printed.

A few advance copies reached this country several months ago, and the book was favorably reviewed on page 281 of the May, 1950, *Numismatist*. Arthur B. Coole, who reviewed "MODERN COINS OF CHINA," had this to say: "This book is the most complete book on this subject to date, and is far superior to the one published a few years ago with crude hand-sketched illustrations."

"MODERN COINS OF CHINA" consists of two volumes, 6¼ x 9 inches. The first volume is the Chinese edition, containing 200 pages and 147 photostat plates showing photographic reproductions of more than 830 coins. It is printed on art paper, and is cloth bound. The second volume contains 100 pages, and is the English translation of the Chinese text. The price for both volumes complete is \$10.00.

"MODERN COINS OF CHINA" is a complete illustrated book on the gold, silver, nickel and aluminum coins of China; 19th and 20th centuries; imperial and republican, general and provincial issues. In addition to the coins of China proper, there is a special section devoted to the coinage of the so-called vassal States of China. In this section, you will find a similar, complete, illustrated listing of the coins of Manchukuo, Kiau Chau, Annam, Cambodia, Siam, Burma, Hong Kong, and Korea.

The American distributors of this book are listed below. Copies of the book may be purchased from either of the two distributors, or from your local coin dealer. Coin dealers may write to either distributor for their supplies and trade discounts.

IMPORTANT NOTE: "MODERN COINS OF CHINA" will be on exhibition and sale at the Convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, beginning August 25, 1950.

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GERMANY - LINEN AND SILK MONEY

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Netherlands. William III. 10 Guilders	13.75	9.50
Wilhelmina. 10 Guilders	13.75	9.50
Spain. Alphonso XII. 25 Pesetas	15.00	11.50
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AUGUST, 1950

A361

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A. N. A. 16581

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158. Rothenbach. 100, 500 and 1000 Mark 1922. Miner. Rev. Value or inscription. 70, 50 and 25 mm. Uncirculated. Extremely rare.....\$18.75

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159. Possneck, Thuringia. 5 Millionen Mark 1923. Kid leather. Dark brown, violet, green and black. 9 x 14 cm. Uncirculated..... 5.00
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 161. Ditto. White kid leather with green, red and black. Uncirculated..... 4.75
 162. 50 Mark 1.V.1922. White kid leather with gray, light blue, red and black. 11 x 16 cm. Uncirculated..... 7.75
 163. 50 Mark 1.V.1922. White kid leather with light green, dark blue, red, violet and black. 11 x 17 cm. Uncirculated..... 7.75
 164. 50 Mark 1.V.1922. White kid leather with light blue, red and black. 11 x 16 cm. Uncirculated..... 7.75
 165. Ditto. Circulated, but very fine..... 4.50
 166. 100 Mark 1.V.1922. White kid leather with light green, red and black. 11 x 16 cm. Uncirculated..... 9.00
 167. Ditto with yellow, red, light blue and black. 11 x 17 cm. Circulated, but very fine..... 5.60
 168. Ditto with light green, blue, brown, rose and black. Circulated, but very fine..... 5.60
 169. 500 Mark 4.XII.1922. White kid leather with violet, red, light brown and black. 11 x 17 cm. Uncirculated..... 12.75

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Velvet Money

170. 1 Dollar 25.11.1923. With ornament. Violet and black..... 1.25
 171. 10 Goldmark 15.12.1923. Yellow and black..... 2.85
 172. 25 Goldmark 15.12.1923. Violet and black..... 3.25
 173. 50 Goldmark 15.12.1923. Yellow and black..... 4.75
 174. 100 Goldmark 15.12.1923. Red and black..... 8.75

Silk Money

175. 25 Mark 15.7.1921. 700 years city of Bielefeld. White, brown, blue and black. With stamp..... 1.00
 176. 25 Mark 2.4.1922. White, yellow, green, violet and black..... 1.00
 177. 50 Mark 2.4.1922. White, violet, red and black..... 1.00
 178. 100 Mark 15.7.1921. 700 years city of Bielefeld. Rose and black with broad silken blue, gray and black border with silver..... 3.35
 179. Ditto with broad light and dark blue, yellow and green border..... 4.35
 180. 10,000 Mark 15.2.1923. White, violet and black. With small blue, yellow and silver border. With stamp..... 2.00
 181. Ditto with small black and golden border. With stamp..... 2.00
 182. Ditto with small white and black border with golden..... 2.00
 183. Ditto with small brown and white border with silver..... 2.00
 184. Ditto with small white pierced border..... 2.25
 185. Ditto with broad white lace-trimming border..... 2.50
 186. Silken cloth of each 12 obverse and reverse of the 25 Mark bill 2.4.1922. White, yellow, green and violet. 56 x 65 cm. Uncirculated!..... 14.35

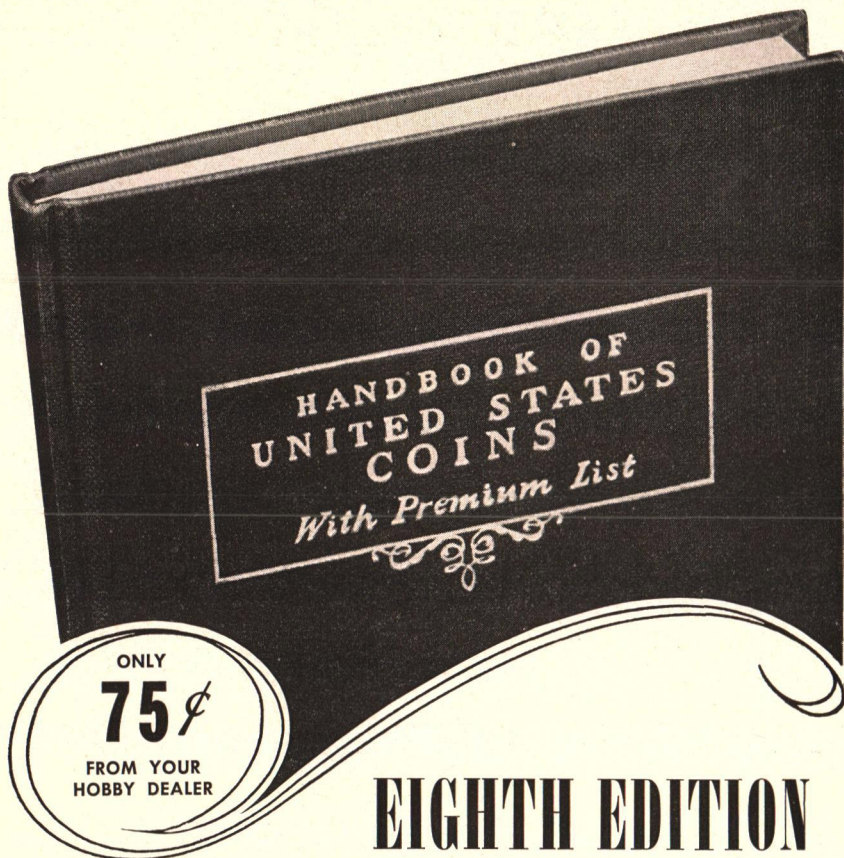
Linen Money

187. 10,000 Mark 15.2.1923. White, violet and black..... 1.35
 188. Linen cloth of 12 linen bills to 10,000 Mark 15.2.1923. White, violet and black. Uncirculated! 37 x 57 cm..... 9.65
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191. 1/420 Dollar 24.2.1924. White, light blue and dark blue..... .25
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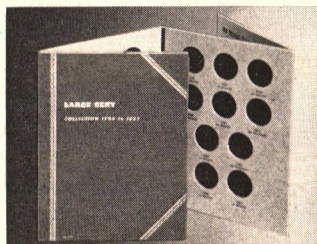
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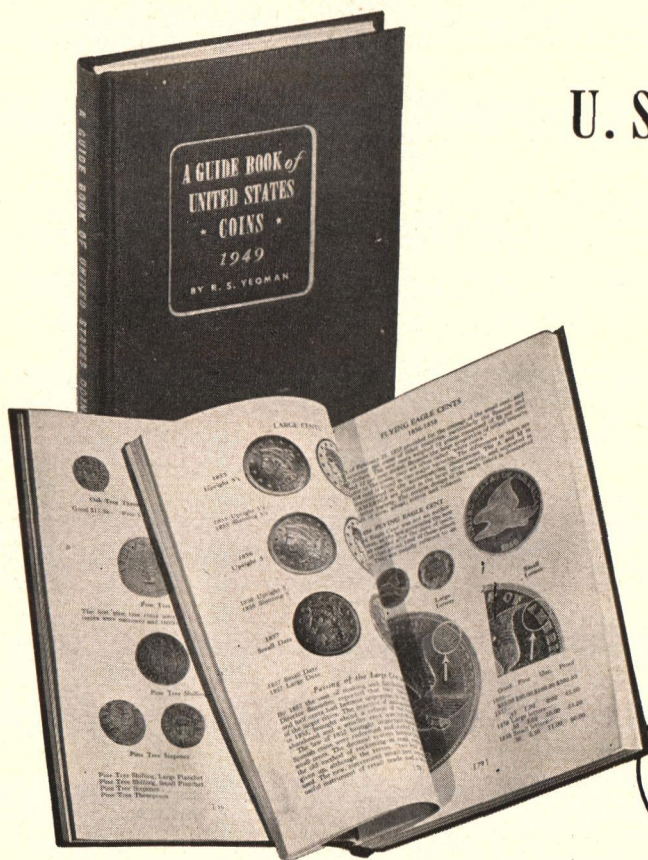
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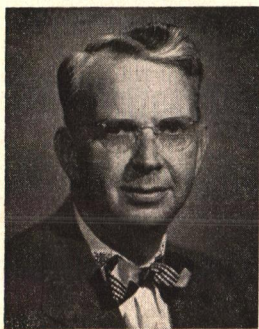
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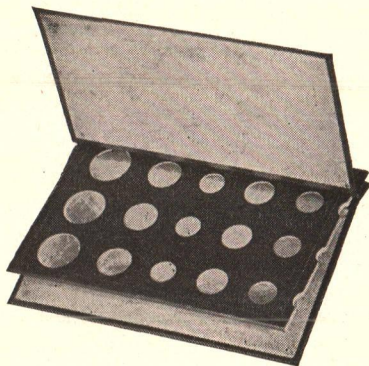
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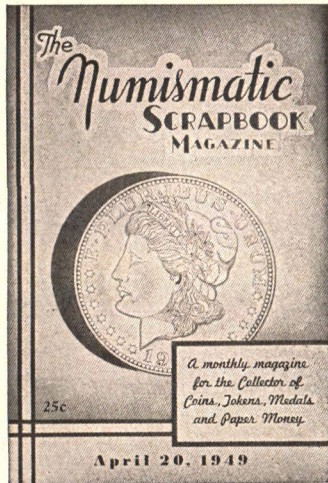
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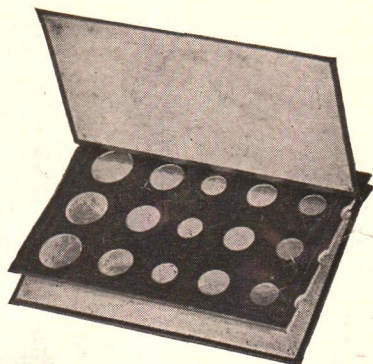
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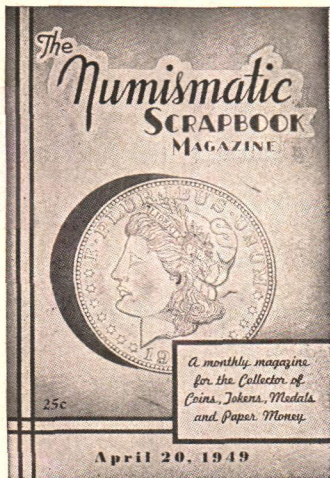
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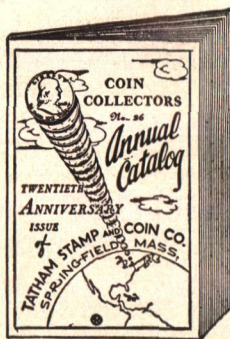
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1829 Fine	1.50
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AUGUST, 1950

A385



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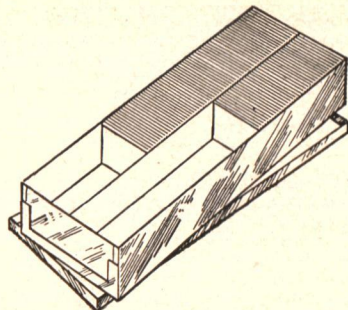
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1878-CC	3.50		1890-CC		2.25
1879-P	2.00	1.50	1891-P	1.50	2.00
1879-S	2.00	1.50	1891-O	2.00	3.50
1880-P	2.50	1.50	1891-CC	4.25	
1880-O		3.50	1892-O	2.00	4.00
1880-S	2.00	1.50	1893-P		3.50
1881-S	2.00	1.50	1893-O		6.50
1881-O		4.00	1894-O	2.00	3.00
1881-P		1.50	1896-S	7.00	4.00
1882-P	2.50	1.50	1896-O		4.00
1882-O		4.00	1897-O	2.00	4.00
1882-S	2.25		1897-S	3.00	
1883-P	2.50	1.50	1899-O	6.50	3.00
1883-S	1.50	2.25	1900-P	6.50	3.00
1884-P	2.25	1.50	1901-O	4.75	3.00
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1884-O	3.75	1.90	1902-P		2.00
1884-S	2.00	4.00	1902-S	4.50	3.50
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1885-O	6.00	2.75	1921-P	2.50	1.75
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1887-S	2.50		1884-CC		10.00
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1889-S	2.25		1922-S		1.90
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1881-S	1.95	1900-S	4.45
1882-P	2.95	1901-S	2.95
1882-S	1.95	1902-S	3.95
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1887-S	2.95	1923-S	1.95
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1869 Unc.	15.00	1898 X.F. ..	1.00
1870 V.G.	3.50	1899 Unc. ..	2.50
1871 X.F.	12.00	1900 Unc. ..	1.50
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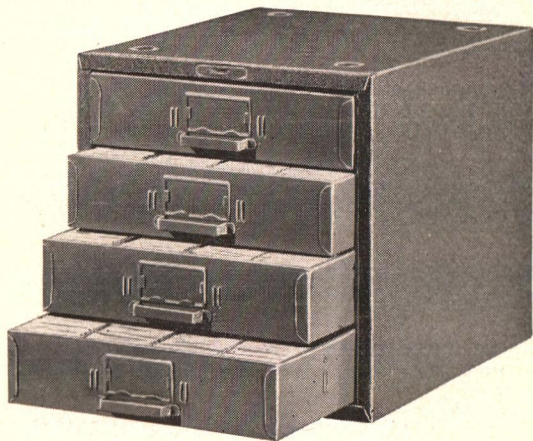
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1892-O Br. unc.	\$ 6.50
1892-S Proof surface	21.00
1892-S Ex. fine	12.50
1893-O Unc.	5.50
1893-S Br. unc.	9.00
1894-O Unc.	28.00
1895-O Fine plus	25.00
1895-S Proof surface	26.00
1896-O V. fine	10.00
1896-S Proof surface. Sold at 46.00 in Menjou auction	40.00
1897-O Br. unc.	27.00
1897-S Unc. dull	11.00
1899-O Abt. unc.	12.50
1899-S Ex. fine	8.50
1900-O Unc. slight nick	10.00
1900-S Br. unc.	14.50
1900-S Ex. fine	7.50
1901-O Unc.	12.00
1901-S Abt. unc.	47.50
1902-S Br. unc.	14.00
1903-O Unc. A gem	10.00
1903-S Br. unc.	16.00
1904-S Ex. fine	9.00
1908-S Br. unc.	5.00
1913-S Proof surface	22.50

MERCURY TYPE

1916-D Br. unc.	85.00
1917-D Br. unc.	8.00
1918-D Br. unc.	7.50
1918-S Br. unc.	5.00
1919-D Br. unc.	10.00
1919-S Br. unc.	9.00
1920-D Br. unc.	5.00
1920-S Br. unc.	5.50
1921 Unc. A gem	60.00
1921-D Br. unc.	13.50
1923-S Br. unc.	11.00
1924-D Br. unc.	6.00
1926-D Br. unc.	5.25
1926-S Br. unc.	14.50
1927-D Unc. A gem	60.00
1927-S Br. unc.	14.50
1928-D Br. unc.	7.00
1928-S Br. unc.	5.00
1929-S-D Br. unc., each	1.75
1931-D Unc. 1.75; 31-S Br. unc. ..	3.00
1942-over-41 Unc.	20.00
1945-S Microscopic "S" Br. unc. ..	.60

Complete set Mercury Dimes br. unc.
All dates and mints including 1942
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ROLLS U. S. COINS

Rolls (50) Bright Unc. Cents

1950-D, 1949-D-P-S, 1948-D-S	\$.70
1947-D, 1946-D-S75
1945-D-P, 1944-D-S .....	.85
1942-D .....	.85
1940-S	1.35

Rolls (40) Bright Unc. Nickels

1949-D, 1948-D-P-S, 1947-D-P-S ..	2.45
1946-D, 1945-D-S, 1944-D	2.50
1944-S, 1943-D-P-S	2.75
1942-S	2.85
1942-P Type 1	6.25
1941-P	3.50
1941-S, 1940-P-S	4.75
1938-D Buffalo	3.50
1937-D	8.00
1937-S, 1936-D	10.00

Rolls (50) Brill. Unc. Dimes

1949-D-P-S, 48-D-S, 47-D-S, 46-D-P	5.75
1945-D-P-S, 1944-D, 1943-D	5.75
1944-S, 1942-P-D	6.75
1944-P, 1943-P	6.00
1943-S	8.25
1942-S	9.00
1941-D-P-S, 1940-D-P-S	7.00
1939-D-P	8.25
1938-D	9.00
1938-P	9.50
1937-P	8.25
1937-S, 36-P, 35-P	15.00
1935-D-S, 1934-D	20.00
1929-D, limit 1 roll to order	30.00

Rolls (40) Brill. Unc. Quarters

1948-D-P-S, 1947-D-S	11.25
1945-D-P-S, 1946-D-P-S	11.50
1944-D-P, 1943-P	12.50
1941-P	13.50
1941-S	15.00

Rolls (20) Brill. Unc. Halves

1949-D, 1948-D	11.60
1947-D, 1946-D	11.00
1945-D, 44-D, 43-D	11.50
1946-P, 1945-S	12.00
1944-P-S, 1943-P	12.50
1943-S, 1942-S	16.75
1941-P	13.00

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